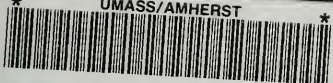


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COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DISTRICT POLICE REPORT

1906


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REPORT OF THE CHIEF
OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906,
INCLUDING THE
INSPECTION AND DETECTIVE DEPARTMENTS.



BOSTON :
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1907.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 1, 1907.

To His Excellency CURTIS GUILD, Jr., *Governor, Commonwealth of
Massachusetts.*

SIR:— I have the honor to submit a report of the duties performed by the District Police for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906.

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief Massachusetts District Police.

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MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE.

JOSEPH E. SHAW, *Chief.*

GEORGE C. NEAL,

Deputy Chief, Detective Department.

JOSEPH A. MOORE,

Deputy Chief, Inspection Department.

DETECTIVE AND FIRE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

NAME.	Assigned.	Residence.
BRADFORD, ERNEST S., . . .	Barnstable County,	Hyannis.
BYRNES, CHARLES E., . . .	Middlesex County,	Somerville.
DEXTER, THOMAS A., . . .	Dukes and Nantucket Counties, . . .	Edgartown.
HODGES, ALFRED B., . . .	Bristol County,	Taunton.
KEATING, ARTHUR E., . . .	Suffolk County,	Somerville.
MCKAY, JAMES,	Franklin and Hampshire Counties, . .	Northampton.
MOLT, ROBERT E.,	Worcester County,	Millbury.
MURRAY, PELEG F.,	Worcester County,	Worcester.
RHOADES, FREDERICK A., . .	Middlesex County,	Malden.
SCOTT, JOHN H.,	Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, . . .	Braintree.
WELLS, ARTHUR G.,	Essex County,	Lynn.
WOOD, OLIVER L.,	Berkshire and Hampden Counties, . .	Pittsfield.
DRAKE, WILLIAM S.,	Tramp Officer,	Boston.
PROCTOR, WILLIAM H., . . .	Steamer "Lexington" and general duty,	Swampscott.

FIRE INSPECTORS.

RICE, CHARLES F.,	Chief fire inspector,	Somerville.
ANDERSON, JAMES,	District No. 1,	Springfield.
EUSTACE, THOMAS F., . . .	District No. 2,	Lawrence.
COLLAMORE, HENRY H., . . .	District No. 3,	Fall River.
CRITTENDEN, GEORGE F., . .	District No. 4,	Northampton.
SMITH, SILAS P.,	District No. 5,	Everett.
GRADY, JAMES J.,	District No. 6,	Winthrop.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Factories and Public Buildings.

NAME.	Assigned.	Residence.
BURFITT, CHARLES E., . . .	District No. 1,	Boston.
BARDWELL, HENRY J., . . .	District Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6,	Boston.
BALL, HORACE F.,	District Nos. 1, 5,	Worcester.
BROWN, EDWIN Y.,	District No. 4,	Winthrop.
DYSON, JOSEPH M.,	District No. 5,	Worcester.
ADAMS, CHARLES,	District No. 5,	Worcester.
TIERNEY, JOHN F.,	District No. 6,	Fall River.
BUXTON, WARREN S.,	District No. 7,	Springfield.
CHENEY, ANSEL J.,	District No. 8,	Beverly.
SPLAINE, HENRY,	District No. 9,	Boston.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT — *Concluded.**Factories and Public Buildings — Concluded.*

NAME.	Assigned.	Residence.
ATHERTON, ARLON S., . .	District No. 1,	Wakefield.
HALSTRICK, JOSEPH, . .	District No. 2,	Boston.
RYAN, SAMUEL L., . . .	District No. 3,	Waltham.
SILLARS, MALCOLM, . .	District No. 4,	Danvers.
DAM, CHARLES A., . . .	District No. 5,	Worcester.
ELLIS, ROBERT,	District No. 6,	Fall River.
HOWES, JAMES R., . . .	District No. 7,	Holyoke.
McKEEVER, WILLIAM J., .	District No. 8,	Cambridge.
SHEEHAN, JOHN J., . . .	District No. 9,	Salem.
HOITT, JAMES W., . . .	District No. 10,	North Adams.
WASLEY, FRANK C., . . .	District No. 11,	Lowell.
CLERKE, CHARLES S., . .	District No. 12,	Boston.
MERRIAM, FREDERICK W.,	Special duty,	Cambridge.
GRIFFIN, JOHN E., . . .	Special duty,	Sharon.
PLUNKETT, JOHN H., . .	Special duty,	Boston.
NASON, MARY A.,	Special duty,	Boston.
HALLEY, MARY E., . . .	Special duty,	Lawrence.

Boiler Inspection Department.

MCNEILL, JOSEPH H., . .	Chief inspector,	Melrose.
DYER, EVERETT B., . . .	District No. 1,	Medford.
SULLIVAN, HERBERT A., .	District No. 2,	Fall River.
DYER, DAVID H.,	District No. 2,	Fall River.
EVANS, J. WALTER, . . .	District No. 3,	Worcester.
DESHAZO, JAMES B., . . .	District No. 3,	Worcester.
SANBORN, FREEMAN H., . .	District No. 4,	Chicopee.
MCCARTHY, JUSTIN H., . .	District No. 4,	Boston.
FERGUSON, CHARLES, . . .	District No. 5,	Malden.
KAZAR, JOHN H.,	District No. 6,	Mattapan.
McGRATH, JOHN,	District No. 7,	Boston.
BAXTER, STURGIS C., . . .	District No. 9,	Boston.
LUCK, GEORGE A.,	District No. 10,	Cambridge.
HINCKLEY, FRANK C., . .	Special duty,	Boston.
MACRAE, JOHN A.,	Assigned to District No. 7,	North Adams.

CLERKS.

CAMPBELL, JAMES P., *First.*| MACER, FREDERICK W., *Second.*

DETECTIVE AND FIRE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Clerk.

BRIGHAM, CHARLES W.

Stenographers.

ADAMS, JOHN I.

| STALLINGS, HARRIOT E.

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

DAVIS, BELLE C.

| CARMAN, SARAH A., *Fall River Office.*

POWELL, JACOB W.

| POWER, MARGARET C., *North Adams*
*Office.*KANE, MARY M., *Worcester Office.*

STOREHOUSE.

COUGHLIN, JOHN, *Keeper.*| MCSWEENEY, TERRENCE, *Assistant*
Keeper.

ASSIGNMENTS OF DISTRICTS, INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

The following assignments of districts to members of the inspection department were made Nov. 1, 1906, and are now in force : —

DISTRICT NO. 1 — ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury	Lawrence	North Andover
Andover	Lynn	Peabody
Beverly	Lynnfield	Rockport
Boxford	Manchester	Rowley
Danvers	Marblehead	Salem
Essex	Merrimac	Salisbury
Georgetown	Methuen	Saugus
Gloucester	Middleton	Swampscott
Groveland	Nahant	Topsfield
Hamilton	Newbury	Wenham
Haverhill	Newburyport	West Newbury
Ipswich		

BRANCH OFFICE — SALEM.

ANSEL J. CHENEY, *Building Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Essex County.

JOHN J. SHEEHAN, *Factory Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Essex County, excepting Methuen
Lawrence and Andover.

CHARLES FERGUSON, *Boiler Inspector*, Central Office, State House.

All cities and towns in Essex County.

DISTRICT NO. 2 — MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	Bedford	Cambridge
Arlington	Belmont	Carlisle
Ashby	Billerica	Chelmsford
Ashland	Boxborough	Concord
Ayer	Burlington	Dracut

Dunstable	Maynard	Sudbury
Everett	Medford	Tewksbury
Framingham	Melrose	Townsend
Groton	Natick	Tyngsborough
Holliston	Newton	Wakefield
Hopkinton	North Reading	Waltham
Hudson	Pepperell	Watertown
Lexington	Reading	Wayland
Lincoln	Sherborn	Westford
Littleton	Shirley	Weston
Lowell	Somerville	Wilmington
Malden	Stoneham	Winchester
Marlborough	Stow	Woburn

CENTRAL OFFICE—STATE HOUSE.

CHARLES E. BURFITT, *Building Inspector*.

HORACE F. BALL, *Building Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Middlesex County.

ARLON S. ATHERTON, *Factory Inspector*.

Acton	Hopkinton	Sherborn
Arlington	Hudson	Somerville
Ashland	Lexington	Stoneham
Bedford	Lincoln	Stow
Belmont	Malden	Sudbury
Boxborough	Marlborough	Wakefield
Burlington	Maynard	Waltham
Cambridge	Medford	Wayland
Carlisle	Melrose	Weston
Concord	Natick	Wilmington
Everett	North Reading	Winchester
Framingham	Reading	Woburn
Holliston		

GEORGE A. LUCK, *Boiler Inspector*.

Acton	Dracut	Reading
Arlington	Dunstable	Shirley
Ayer	Groton	Stoneham
Bedford	Lexington	Tewksbury
Belmont	Lincoln	Townsend
Billerica	Littleton	Tyngsborough
Boxborough	Lowell	Wakefield
Burlington	Medford	Westford
Cambridge	Melrose	Wilmington
Carlisle	North Reading	Winchester
Chelmsford	Pepperell	Woburn
Concord		

BRANCH OFFICE—LOWELL.

FRANK C. WASLEY, *Factory Inspector*.

Andover	Dracut	Pepperell
Ashby	Dunstable	Shirley
Ayer	Groton	Tewksbury
Billerica	Littleton	Tyngsborough
Carlisle	Lowell	Westford
Chelmsford		

Also Lawrence, Andover and Methuen, in Essex County.

DISTRICT NO. 3—NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon	Holbrook	Quincy
Bellingham	Hyde Park	Randolph
Braintree	Medfield	Sharon
Brookline	Medway	Stoughton
Canton	Millis	Walpole
Cohasset	Milton	Wellesley
Dedham	Needham	Westwood
Dover	Norfolk	Weymouth
Foxborough	Norwood	Wrentham
Franklin	Plainville	

CENTRAL OFFICE—STATE HOUSE.

HENRY J. BARDWELL, *Building Inspector*.HENRY SPLAINE, *Building Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Norfolk County, excepting Cohasset.

WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER, *Factory Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Norfolk County, excepting Brookline, Needham and Wellesley; also Barnstable and Plymouth counties.

JOHN H. KAZAR, *Boiler Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Norfolk County; also the following cities and towns in Middlesex County:—

Ashland	Marlborough	Sudbury
Framingham	Natick	Waltham
Holliston	Newton	Watertown
Hopkinton	Sherborn	Wayland
Hudson	Stow	Weston
Maynard		

Also Hingham and Hull, in Plymouth County.

DISTRICT NO. 4—PLYMOUTH AND BARNSTABLE COUNTIES.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	Hingham	Pembroke
Bridgewater	Hull	Plymouth
Brockton	Kingston	Plympton
Carver	Lakeville	Rochester
Duxbury	Marion	Rockland
East Bridgewater	Marshfield	Scituate
Halifax	Mattapoisett	Wareham
Hanover	Middleborough	West Bridgewater
Hanson	Norwell	Whitman

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Barnstable	Eastham	Provincetown
Bourne	Falmouth	Sandwich
Brewster	Harwich	Truro
Chatham	Mashpee	Wellfleet
Dennis	Orleans	Yarmouth

CENTRAL OFFICE—STATE HOUSE.

FREDERICK W. MERRIAM, *Building Inspector*.

EDWIN Y. BROWN, *Building Inspector*.

All cities and towns in the two foregoing counties; also Cohasset in Norfolk, and Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop in Suffolk counties.

WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER, *Factory Inspector*.

All cities and towns in the two foregoing counties; also Norfolk County, excepting Brookline, Needham and Wellesley.

HERBERT A. SULLIVAN, *Boiler Inspector*, Branch Office, Fall River.

All cities and towns in Plymouth County, with exception of Hingham and Hull; also all of Barnstable County, and Acushnet, Fairhaven and New Bedford in Bristol County.

DISTRICT NO. 5—WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	Bolton	Douglas
Athol	Boylston	Dudley
Auburn	Brookfield	Fitchburg
Barre	Charlton	Gardner
Berlin	Clinton	Grafton
Blackstone	Dana	Hardwick

Harvard	Northbridge	Sturbridge
Holden	Oakham	Sutton
Hopedale	Oxford	Templeton
Hubbardston	Paxton	Upton
Lancaster	Petersham	Uxbridge
Leicester	Phillipston	Warren
Leominster	Princeton	Webster
Lunenburg	Royalston	West Boylston
Mendon	Rutland	West Brookfield
Milford	Shrewsbury	Westborough
Millbury	Southborough	Westminster
New Braintree	Southbridge	Winchendon
North Brookfield	Spencer	Worcester
Northborough	Sterling	

BRANCH OFFICE — WORCESTER.

JOSEPH M. DYSON, *Building Inspector.*

CHARLES ADAMS, *Building Inspector.*

CHARLES A. DAM, *Factory Inspector.*

Each have all cities and towns in Worcester County.

JAMES B. DESHAZO, *Boiler Inspector.*

Auburn	Milford	Sturbridge
Blackstone	Millbury	Sutton
Brookfield	Northbridge	Upton
Charlton	North Brookfield	Uxbridge
Douglas	Oxford	Warren
Dudley	Shrewsbury	Webster
Grafton	Southborough	Westborough
Hopedale	Southbridge	West Brookfield
Leicester	Spencer	Worcester
Mendon		

J. WALTER EVANS, *Boiler Inspector.*

Ashburnham	Harvard	Petersham
Athol	Holden	Phillipston
Barre	Hubbardston	Princeton
Berlin	Lancaster	Royalston
Bolton	Leominster	Rutland
Boylston	Lunenburg	Sterling
Clinton	New Braintree	Templeton
Dana	Northborough	West Boylston
Fitchburg	Oakham	Westminster
Gardner	Paxton	Winchendon
Hardwick		

Also Ashby, in District No. 2, Middlesex County.

DISTRICT NO. 6—BRISTOL, DUKES AND NANTUCKET COUNTIES.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet	Fall River	Rehoboth
Attleborough	Freetown	Seekonk
Berkley	Mansfield	Somerset
Dartmouth	New Bedford	Swansea
Dighton	North Attleborough	Taunton
Easton	Norton	Westport
Fairhaven	Raynham	

DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	Gay Head	Tisbury
Cottage City	Gosnold	West Tisbury
Edgartown		

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket.

BRANCH OFFICE—FALL RIVER.

HENRY J. BARDWELL, *Building Inspector.*

JOHN F. TIERNEY, *Building Inspector.*

ROBERT ELLIS, *Factory Inspector.*

Each have all cities and towns in Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket counties.

DAVID H. DYER, *Boiler Inspector.*

All cities and towns in Bristol County, with exception of Acushnet, Fairhaven and New Bedford; also Dukes and Nantucket counties.

DISTRICT NO. 7—HAMPDEN AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam	Holland	Southwick
Blandford	Holyoke	Springfield
Brimfield	Longmeadow	Tolland
Chester	Ludlow	Wales
Chicopee	Monson	West Springfield
East Longmeadow	Montgomery	Westfield
Granville	Palmer	Wilbraham
Hampden	Russell	

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	Greenwich	Prescott
Belchertown	Hadley	South Hadley
Chesterfield	Hatfield	Southampton
Cummington	Huntington	Ware
Easthampton	Middlefield	Westhampton
Enfield	Northampton	Williamsburg
Goshen	Pelham	Worthington
Granby	Plainfield	

BRANCH OFFICE — SPRINGFIELD.

WARREN S. BUXTON, *Building Inspector*.

JAMES R. HOWES, *Factory Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Hampden and Hampshire counties.

FREEMAN H. SANBORN, *Boiler Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Hampden County, with exception of Holyoke.

JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY, *Boiler Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Hampshire County; also Holyoke in Hampden County.

DISTRICT NO. 8 — BERKSHIRE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	Lanesborough	Richmond
Alford	Lee	Sandisfield
Becket	Lenox	Savoy
Cheshire	Monterey	Sheffield
Clarksburg	Mount Washington	Stockbridge
Dalton	New Ashford	Tyringham
Egremont	New Marlborough	Washington
Florida	North Adams	West Stockbridge
Great Barrington	Otis	Williamstown
Hancock	Peru	Windsor
Hinsdale	Pittsfield	

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	Conway	Hawley
Bernardston	Deerfield	Heath
Buckland	Erving	Leverett
Charlemont	Gill	Leyden
Colrain	Greenfield	Monroe

Montague	Rowe	Warwick
New Salem	Shelburne	Wendell
Northfield	Shutesbury	Whately
Orange	Sunderland	

BRANCH OFFICE—NORTH ADAMS.

JAMES W. HOITT, *Factory Inspector*.

All cities and towns in Berkshire and Franklin counties.

DISTRICT NO. 9—SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston	Revere	Winthrop
Chelsea		

CENTRAL OFFICE—STATE HOUSE.

MALCOLM SILLARS, *Factory Inspector*.

Charlestown	East Boston	South Boston
Chelsea	Revere	Winthrop
Dorchester	Roxbury	

Also all of Boston southerly of the following line: commencing at Brookline line, center of Huntington Avenue to Tremont Street, center of Tremont Street to Boylston Street, center of Boylston Street to Essex Street, center of Essex Street to Atlantic Avenue, center of Atlantic Avenue to Summer Street, center of Summer Street to Fort Point Channel.

JOSEPH HALSTRICK, *Factory Inspector*.

Boston, southerly of the following line: commencing at Brookline line, center of Huntington Avenue to Tremont Street, center of Tremont Street to Boylston Street, center of Boylston Street to Essex Street, center of Essex Street to Atlantic Avenue, center of Atlantic Avenue to Summer Street, center of Summer Street to Fort Point Channel.

SAMUEL L. RYAN, *Factory Inspector*.

Boston, north and west of the following line: commencing at Brookline line, center of Huntington Avenue to Tremont Street, center of Tremont Street to Court Street, center of Court Street to Cambridge Street, center of Cambridge Street to Charles River; also Newton and Watertown in Middlesex County, and Brookline, Needham and Wellesley in Norfolk County.

CHARLES S. CLERKE, *Factory Inspector*.

Boston, commencing at Cambridge bridge, thence center of Cambridge Street to Court Street, center of Court Street to Tremont Street, center of Tremont Street to Boylston Street, center of Boylston Street to Essex Street, center of Essex Street to Atlantic Avenue, center of Atlantic Avenue to Summer Street, center of Summer Street to Fort Point Channel, following the water to Cambridge Street to point of beginning.

EVERETT B. DYER, *Boiler Inspector*.

Boston proper to Massachusetts Avenue.

JOHN McGRATH, *Boiler Inspector*.

Boston, south and west of Massachusetts Avenue, Brighton, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, South Boston and West Roxbury; also will assist Inspector Everett B. Dyer on boiler inspection work.

STURGIS C. BAXTER, *Boiler Inspector*.

Charlestown

East Boston

Winthrop

Chelsea

Revere

Also Everett, Malden and Somerville, in District No. 2, Middlesex County.

FRANK C. HINCKLEY, *Boiler Inspector*.

On special duty.

SPECIAL DUTY.

INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING.

JOHN E. GRIFFIN, *Inspector*, Central Office, State House, Boston.

Suffolk County,—Boston: east of the center of Washington Street, from Charles River to Hyde Park line, with the exception of Charlestown, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.

Also all of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth and Worcester counties.

JOHN H. PLUNKETT, *Inspector*, Central Office, State House.

Suffolk County, — Boston: west of the center of Washington Street, from Charles River to Hyde Park line, including Charlestown, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop.

Also all of Berkshire, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire and Middlesex counties.

MARY A. NASON, *Inspector*, Central Office, State House.

In connection with other inspection duties, is detailed for the enforcement of the laws relating to the employment of women, child labor and sanitary provisions in workshops and mercantile establishments.

MARY E. HALLEY, *Inspector*, Lawrence, Mass.

In connection with other inspection duties, is detailed for the enforcement of the laws relating to the employment of women, child labor and sanitary provisions in factories and workshops.

In Memoriam.

Maurice F. Casey died May 31, 1906. Officer Casey was appointed under the Fire Marshal's law, and upon the consolidation of the Fire Marshal's department with the District Police he was appointed a member of the fire inspection department of the District Police, and held the position until his demise. Officer Casey proved to be an excellent officer, always attentive to the duties assigned to him, modest in his demeanor, courteous to all with whom he came in contact, and commanding the respect of his superiors, a man who was held in high esteem by all who knew him; a true citizen, faithful husband and father. We mourn his loss, and sympathize with his bereaved wife and family.

Louis Amell, a member of the boiler inspection department of the District Police, was appointed Aug. 1, 1896. He died, after a brief illness, Nov. 19, 1906. Officer Amell was of good old Vermont stock. He enlisted in the war of the rebellion at the tender age of fifteen, and served until the close of the war with credit to his State and nation, participating in all the engagements in front of Petersburg, and seeing much other service. Officer Amell was a true type of American manhood. He was plain, unassuming and genial, beloved by his neighbors and all others who knew him. He leaves a wife and eight children, to whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this their great sorrow as well as ours.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REPORT.

In accordance with statutory law, chapter 108, I hereby submit my third annual report of the work performed by the District Police for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906.

The personnel of the force remains about the same as last year, with the following exceptions:—

George Dunham, a member of the detective department, resigned Feb. 14, 1906. Jophanus H. Whitney, a member of same department, resigned March 19, 1906. Maurice F. Casey, a member of the fire inspection department, died May 31, 1906. Arthur G. Wells was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Dunham. Charles E. Byrnes was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jophanus H. Whitney. Thomas F. Eustace was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Officer Casey. Louis Amell, a member of the boiler inspection department, died Nov. 19, 1906. The vacancy is not filled.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 522, section 1, Acts of 1906, five additional members were appointed to the boiler inspection department, namely, J. Walter Evans, Frank C. Hinckley, George A. Luck, Justin H. McCarthy and Herbert A. Sullivan. These appointments were made Aug. 30, 1906, and the men were assigned to regular districts.

In compliance with the provisions of chapter 521, sections 1 and 2, Acts of 1906, Joseph H. McNeill, a member of the boiler inspection department, was appointed as chief of said department, and is now in full charge.

July 18, 1906, Joseph M. Dyson resigned his position as deputy chief of the factory and building inspection department, and was assigned to his former district. July 19, 1906, Joseph A. Moore, a member of the factory and building inspection department, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Deputy Dyson's resignation, and is now in charge of said department.

Chapter 522, section 1, Acts of 1906, provides that five additional clerks shall be appointed by the Governor, one for the main office and one for each of the branch offices. Two of said clerks have been appointed; three have not, as yet.

Second Clerk Osgood S. Rogers tendered his resignation Oct. 22, 1906, and Frederick W. Macer was appointed to fill said vacancy.

The department, as constituted at the present time, is composed of seventy-one men and five women, divided as follows: one chief, two deputy chiefs, one captain, one chief boiler inspector, one chief fire inspector, six fire inspectors, thirteen detectives, fourteen boiler inspectors, twenty-seven factory and building inspectors, eight clerks and stenographers, and two storehouse keepers.

The morale and discipline of the force is at a very high standard. The detective department is composed of men who have had long experience and training in that special line of police work. Much of their work is in the preparation of important cases for the several district attorneys throughout the Commonwealth, and from all reports their work has been performed in an honest, skilful and very satisfactory manner. Much of the work performed is not known, and cannot be made public for the reason that it would be too voluminous to go into minute detail.

The six fire inspectors are called upon to investigate all fires, of which the cause is unknown, which occur in the entire State; and when one stops to consider what that means, he may have some idea of the vast amount of work this entails. In addition, all the statistics relative to said fires must be gathered for compilation. Upon this subject, I will refer to the report of the Insurance Commissioner of the Commonwealth, which contains a report of the work of this

department; and also in connection with this subject I desire to call the attention of the incoming Legislature to the recommendation of the Insurance Commissioner, in a former report, that the work of the fire inspection department be reported in the annual report of the Chief of the District Police, instead of the insurance report, as required by law at the present time. I also wish to call attention to the injustice of requiring all fires to be investigated in the city of Boston, whether the cause is known or not. This takes much valuable time which might be used in the investigation of fires of a suspicious nature. I also call attention to the fact that in every city and town the heads of fire departments or selectmen of the town are called upon by law to make a preliminary investigation of all fires, and report upon blanks provided by the State. In strict justice, I cannot see why Boston should be exempt from this duty.

· FACTORY AND BUILDING INSPECTORS.

Most of the men employed in this department are men of long experience in that particular line of police work. Many are experts whose authority upon matters pertaining to their business has always stood the test of law and has given general satisfaction to all directly interested. When we consider the multitudinous duties imposed upon them by law, it is surprising how much is accomplished; and I attribute it to some extent to the willingness on the part of the people to comply with the law with as little friction as possible. I will not attempt to enumerate the various duties, but will call attention to a few of them, which directly concern us all, — the employment of minor children and women.

In the early part of the year I issued special orders that special attention should be given to the enforcement of these laws, and I feel that this order has been strictly complied with. Every complaint, from whatever source, anonymous or otherwise, has been carefully investigated.

I believe the laws relating to the employment of women and children are obeyed as well as any laws of the State.

In the enforcement of the child labor laws the inspectors are frequently called upon to investigate apparent gross viola-

tions by parents, who, for the sake of obtaining money for the service of their small and illiterate children, willfully make false affidavits as to the age of such children. This is especially the case with parents of foreign birth, who have been but a short time in this country, and who can neither read nor write the English language. It is not uncommon to find certificates of parents who have sworn the age of the child to be over fourteen years, when every indication points to the fact that the child is considerably under that age; and, as the child was born in a foreign country, it has been practically impossible for the inspector to obtain legal evidence as to the correct age, or evidence to convict the parent of having made a false affidavit. The employer, having the proper certificate on file, cannot be charged with illegally employing the child.

In towns where night schools are not maintained illiterates are frequently employed, who, in consequence of there being no night schools, are not obliged to have their school attendance certified.

This would seem to cause an unfair discrimination, as in some manufacturing establishments there are children who live in a city or town where night schools are maintained, and who are consequently required to have night school attendance certificates; while others, working beside them, who reside in cities or towns where night schools are not maintained, are exempt from furnishing such certificates.

If school authorities would exercise more care when issuing certificates, and ascertain the ages of the children more carefully, it would do much to prevent violations of the child labor laws, and would be of great advantage to the public as well as to the children.

If a law could be enacted requiring the Chief of the Census and Labor Bureau to furnish to the Chief of the District Police, immediately upon receipt of information from any source, where children under fourteen years of age are employed, the name, age and residence of the child, also where and by whom employed, it would enable the inspectors of this department to carefully investigate the matter at once, and enforce the law against the offending persons.

If the reports are not given out until over a year from the time the information is obtained, it would be a somewhat difficult matter to reach the offending parties, as the children alleged to have been employed may have reached the age of fourteen years, or have changed their residence or place of employment. The information furnished the census taker may have been, in some cases, obtained from persons who are not acquainted with the facts, or who have misstated them.

The information obtained by the census taker is paid for by the Commonwealth; and it seems but just and fair, in cases of alleged violation of the laws, that the officers of the Commonwealth, who are intrusted with the enforcement of the laws relating to the employment of women and children, should have the use of information already obtained and paid for by the Commonwealth, and that this department should not be obliged to incur a great expense in making a special canvass to obtain information already in the possession of another department. Such a law would be of decided benefit to the children of the Commonwealth.

The laws pertaining to the employment of women in factories and mechanical establishments, so far as has been possible with the material at hand, have been rigidly enforced; and in the performance of this duty we have found a condition of facts which I feel it my duty to call to the attention of the general public, and more particularly to the women, to whom it has a particular interest, inasmuch as these laws were framed especially for their benefit, to wit: a woman may be employed in one of the above-named establishments, and the employer conform strictly to the provisions of the present law, she working 58 hours per week, as provided; at the expiration of her daily labor in one establishment, where she has been legally employed, she repairs to an adjacent establishment, where she is employed until 10 o'clock each night of the week. This condition of things we are powerless to remedy, as there is no law to prevent it.

In concluding this subject, I desire especially to call to the attention of the Legislature the fact that more or less ambiguity exists in the laws which have been enacted in

years past relative to the employment of women and children; and I would suggest that these laws be simplified as much as possible, and consolidated into one chapter, in order that there may be no misunderstanding by employers, employees or the courts as to their significance.

MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING IN TENEMENT HOUSES.

In the enforcement of the law contained in chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, sections 56, 58 and 60, I have found more or less difficulty in the prosecution of violators of this chapter and sections, and I respectfully recommend the changes hereinafter described, in order that the work may be carried on more systematically and with more liability of success in prosecutions.

The words "room or apartment," in the first line, should be stricken out, because the inspector is obliged to describe the kind of room, whether a kitchen or bedroom, and the part of the building in which it is situated, which seems to be entirely unnecessary, and of no advantage to either the defendant's case or to the government.

In the third line, the words "coats, vests, trousers or" should be stricken out, because they are superfluous, as the words "wearing apparel" include all kinds of clothing; also the words "for hire and compensation" should be added after the word "finishing," so as not to interfere with the right of a family to do their own sewing at home.

In the fourth and fifth lines, the words "except by the family dwelling therein" should be stricken out, because it must be shown that the person doing the work is a member of the family, and this leaves an opportunity for some person, not a member of the family, to claim that he or she, and not the family occupying the tenement, was doing the work; also one of the conditions governing the license is that no one except a member of the family occupying the tenement shall be allowed to engage in such work.

The rest of line 5, and lines 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, ending with the word "work," relating to the procuring of a license, should be stricken out, and the following words substituted:

“unless a license shall have first been procured by the person doing such work in such tenement or dwelling house, from an inspector of the Massachusetts district police, and approved by the chief thereof.” This change is made to avoid what appears to be useless verbiage, and to simplify and make the law clear.

In the eleventh and twelfth lines the words “partnership or corporation” should be stricken out, because it is necessary to prove partnership, or that a corporation exists, which is very difficult to do; also the remainder of line 12, and lines 13, 14 and 15, ending with the word “aforesaid,” should be changed from the words “with a member of a family which does not hold a license therefor” to the words “or deliver to any person not holding such license.” This is done to make it more definite.

The remainder of the section is practically the same, the few changes in the wording being made so that it may coincide with changes previously recommended. The following paragraph should be added to this section:—

An inspector of the Massachusetts district police may seize any and all articles of wearing apparel which he may discover being made, altered, repaired or finished in an unlicensed tenement or dwelling house, as aforesaid, and shall hold the same as evidence of a violation of chapter one hundred and six, section fifty-six, and shall deliver them to the person proving ownership only upon order of the court.

It has been deemed just and advisable to request this addition, because in many cases the party doing the work in a tenement house refuses to give the name and address of the person delivering the work; and, if the inspector leaves the premises to investigate from whom the work has been sent, the garments will have disappeared during his absence, and the evidence is lost.

Therefore, it is respectfully recommended that section 56 of chapter 106 be amended to read as follows:—

SECTION 56. No tenement or dwelling house or any part thereof shall be used for the purpose of making, altering, repairing or finishing for hire or compensation wearing apparel

of any description whatever, unless a license shall have first been procured by the person doing such work in such tenement or dwelling house, from an inspector of the Massachusetts district police, and approved by the chief thereof. No person shall hire, employ or contract with any person not holding such license to make, alter, repair or finish any wearing apparel of any description whatever, or deliver to any person any such wearing apparel to be made, altered, repaired or finished in any tenement or dwelling house. Every tenement or dwelling house or part thereof in which wearing apparel of any description whatever is made, altered, repaired or finished, as aforesaid, shall be kept in a clean condition, and shall be subject to the inspection and examination of the inspectors of the district police, for the purpose of ascertaining whether such tenement or dwelling house and every part thereof, and the wearing apparel being made, altered, repaired or finished therein is in a clean condition, and free from vermin and from infectious or contagious matter.

A room or apartment in a tenement or dwelling house which is not used for living or sleeping purposes, and which is not connected with a room or apartment used for said purposes, and which has a separate and distinct entrance from the outside, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section; nor shall the provisions of this section prevent the employment of a tailor or seamstress by any person or family for the making of wearing apparel for the use of such person or family.

Every person hiring, employing, contracting with or delivering to any person wearing apparel of any description whatever, to be made, altered, repaired or finished for hire or compensation in a tenement or dwelling house, shall keep a register of the names and addresses, plainly written in English, of all such persons, and shall forward a copy of such register to the chief of the district police on the first Monday of each month, specifying those who are in his employ up to the date of sending such copy, and those who have discontinued working for him during the month preceding.

An inspector of the Massachusetts district police may seize any and all articles of wearing apparel which he may discover being made, altered, repaired or finished in an unlicensed tenement or dwelling house, as aforesaid, and shall hold the same as evidence of a violation of chapter one hundred and six, section fifty-six, and shall deliver them to the person proving ownership only upon order of the court.

In the first and second lines of section 58 the words "coats, vests, trousers or," and in the third and fourth lines the

words "in which the family dwelling therein has not procured a license" should be stricken out, and the words "an unlicensed" substituted, in order to coincide with the same changes made in the use of such words in the preceding sections, so that it may read as follows:—

SECTION 58. Whoever sells or exposes for sale wearing apparel of any description, which has been made in a tenement house by a person therein who has not procured a license, as required by section fifty-six, shall have affixed to each of said garments a tag or label not less than two inches in length and one inch in width, upon which shall be legibly printed or written the words "tenement made," and the name of the state and the city or town in which the garment was made.

For the same reason as above, in section 60, second and third lines, the words "ready-made coats, vests, trousers, overcoats or other garments" should be stricken out, and the words "wearing apparel of any description" used instead, the section reading as follows:—

SECTION 60. If it is reported to said inspector, to the chief of the district police or to the state board of health, that wearing apparel of any description is being shipped to this commonwealth, having been manufactured under unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said goods and the condition of their manufacture, and if they are found to contain vermin or to have been made in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall so report to the state board of health, which shall thereupon make such orders as the public safety may require.

TRAMPS.

We are just nearing the close of a year which, so far as my personal observation goes, makes one of the most prosperous years from a business standpoint that this State has ever experienced. There has been a continuous demand for labor in all branches of industry, skilled as well as unskilled, and we are often apprised of the glad tidings of the raise of the price of labor, and in many instances it has come voluntarily, but it has been an exception to hear of a reduction. There seems to be a better feeling dawning between labor

and capital, and consequently there is more happiness and contentment. There appears to be no good reason why any person who is competent to labor cannot find a market to dispose of the same.

In proof of the foregoing, I call attention to what was at one time a great problem: What should we do to be delivered from the ever-present tramp? The wise and just laws of God and man have very nearly settled this question, as now the tramp is the exception rather than the rule in this Commonwealth, and has become almost a thing of the past, and let us hope he may never return. I refer you to the report of Officer William Drake, who is specially detailed for the enforcement of this law relating to tramps.

STENOGRAPHERS OF THE FIRE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

The laws of the Commonwealth require that all evidence in case of fires be reduced to writing, and in case of prosecution we are to furnish the district attorney with a copy of all evidence taken in the case. This requires accuracy and rapidity, and, in fact, the stenographer must be capable of performing the duties required of a court stenographer. Under the old Fire Marshal law we were allowed two stenographers, but upon the consolidation of that department with the District Police the law called for but one, and experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to conform to the law with less than two. As a consequence, I have been obliged to employ an additional one, and pay the expense from the contingent fund, as per advice of the Attorney-General.

I would therefore recommend the appointment of an additional stenographer for this department, whose salary shall be fixed by law. I respectfully refer to my report of 1904 upon the same subject.

ACTS AND AMENDMENTS PASSED.

CHAPTER 35, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for the purposes specified, for the eleven months ending on the thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and six, to wit:—

For the salary of the chief of the district police, twenty-two hundred ninety-one dollars and sixty-six cents.

For the salary of the first clerk in the office of the district police, thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the salary of the second clerk in the office of the district police, nine hundred sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For postage, printing, stationery, telephone, telegraph, and incidental and contingent office expenses in the department of the district police, a sum not exceeding forty-five hundred eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For the printing and binding of the annual report, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the salary of the deputy chief of the detective department of the district police, twenty-two hundred dollars.

For the salary of the clerk in the detective department of the district police, eleven hundred dollars.

For the salary of the stenographer in the detective department of the district police, eleven hundred dollars.

For the compensation of the members of the detective department of the district police, a sum not exceeding nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For the compensation of the fire inspectors of the detective department of the district police, ninety-nine hundred dollars.

For travelling expenses of the members of the detective department of the district police, a sum not exceeding eleven thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For special services and expenses of persons employed under the direction of the deputy chief of the detective department in the investigation of fires, including witness fees, travel, contingent and incidental expenses, a sum not exceeding thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

For the salary of the deputy chief of the inspection department of the district police, twenty-two hundred dollars.

For the salary of the clerk in the inspection department of the district police, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For the compensation of the members of the inspection department of the district police, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand four hundred sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For travelling expenses of the members of the inspection department of the district police, a sum not exceeding thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of operating the steamer Lexington which is in charge of the chief of the district police and used in the enforcement of the fishery laws of the Commonwealth, a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved January 31, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 105, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THEATRES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The provisions of sections thirty-six and thirty-seven of chapter one hundred and four of the Revised Laws, and of chapter four hundred and fifty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and four, as amended by chapter three hundred and forty-two of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and five, shall not apply to halls, rooms, buildings or parts of buildings in cities and towns outside of Boston which are used for occasional public gatherings, or for the occasional presentation of dramatic, operatic or other performances for the entertainment of spectators, provided such halls, rooms, buildings and parts of buildings are not used principally for theatrical performances.

Such halls, rooms, buildings or parts of buildings, shall be inspected at least twice annually, by the district police, and shall not be used for the purposes above specified until they are placed in a condition satisfactory to the inspection department of the district police, and a license for such use has been issued by the chief of the district police, and posted in a conspicuous place in such hall, room or building.

SECTION 2. If any inspector shall report that the statutes of the Commonwealth or the conditions of the district police are not complied with by any licensee, it shall be the duty of the

licensing officer to notify the licensee, fixing a time within which he shall comply with such statutes or conditions. If, at the expiration of such time, there has not been such compliance, the licensing officer shall give a hearing to the licensee, and if, upon investigation he shall find that there is cause, he shall revoke the license. The licensing officer shall have power, if in his opinion the public safety requires it, to order any hall, room, building or part of a building which is subject to the provisions of this act, to be closed pending a hearing upon the revocation of the license for such building; and any person failing to comply with such order may be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SECTION 3. The chief of the district police may suspend any such license upon failure to comply with any orders given in writing by him relating to the condition or use of such halls, rooms, buildings or parts of buildings.

SECTION 4. Whoever is aggrieved by any order or decision of the licensing officer may apply to a judge of the superior court sitting in equity for the county in which the building affected by such order or decision is situated for the appointment of a board of three disinterested persons to examine the premises and hear the parties and render a decision in writing and under oath, to be filed in the office of the clerk of courts in said county within ten days after such hearing, and the majority of said board shall decide whether the whole or a part of the order or requirement shall be complied with, and the licensing officer shall make his order or decision conform to the decision of the said board of appeal. If the decision is not unanimous the dissenting member of the board shall file a written statement of his reasons under oath. The compensation of the members of such board of appeal and the taxation of costs in such cases shall be governed by sections twenty and twenty-one of chapter one hundred and four of the Revised Laws.

SECTION 5. Any court having equity jurisdiction may, upon the application of the licensing officer, enforce, by any suitable process or decree, the provisions of this act and any order or requirement of any person made by authority of this act.

SECTION 6. Police, district and municipal courts shall have jurisdiction of prosecutions and proceedings at law under the provisions of this act, concurrently with the superior court.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved February 21, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 107, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF CHILDREN TO PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section one hundred and eighty-four of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the words "the chief of police", in the fifth line, and inserting in place thereof the words:—any police officer,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 184.* Whoever, himself or by his servant or agent, admits a child under the age of thirteen years to any licensed public show or place of amusement, unless said child is accompanied by a person over the age of twenty-one years, shall, on complaint of a parent or guardian of said child or of any police officer or a truant officer of the city or town in which said child is so admitted, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to shows and amusements which take place before sunset. [*Approved February 21, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 250, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SUITABLE SANITARY CONDITIONS IN FOUNDRIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The proprietor of every foundry engaged in the casting of iron, brass, steel or other metal, and employing ten or more men, shall establish and maintain, except in cities or towns where to do so would be impracticable by reason of the absence of public or private sewerage or of any running water system, toilet room of suitable size and condition for the men to change their clothes therein, and provided with wash bowls, sinks or other suitable set appliances connected with running hot and cold water, and also a water closet connected with running water and separated from the said toilet room. The said water closet and toilet room shall be connected directly with the foundry building, properly heated, ventilated and protected, so far as may be reasonably practicable, from the dust of the foundry.

SECTION 2. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of this act, after being requested so to do by a member of the district police, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offence.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and seven. [*Approved April 5, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 262, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE DETAILING OF MEMBERS OF THE INSPECTION DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT POLICE FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE IN THE DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The chief of the district police may at any time detail any member of the inspection department of the district police for temporary service in the detective department.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 9, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 284, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF MINORS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The ability to read at sight and to write legibly simple sentences in the English language, which is required by chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and five, amending section twenty-eight of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, as a condition of the employment of certain minors in factories or otherwise, shall be construed as meaning, in the year nineteen hundred and six, such ability to read and write as is required for admission to the second grade, in the year nineteen hundred and seven such as is required for admission to the third grade, and in the year nineteen hundred and eight and thereafter such as is required for admission to the fourth grade of the public schools of the city or town in which such minors live.

SECTION 2. Minors to whom the said chapter two hundred and sixty-seven applies shall be permitted to work on Saturdays between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening, in mercantile establishments.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 14, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 384, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION OF PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF SEVENTEEN TO DANCE HALLS AND ROLLER SKATING RINKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. No proprietor, lessee or manager and no employee of a proprietor, lessee or manager of any public hall or room in

which dancing or roller skating is practised and for admission to which money or other token of value is accepted, shall admit while dancing or roller skating is practised therein between the hours of six P.M. and six A.M. any person under seventeen years of age unless such person is accompanied by a parent, guardian or adult member of the family with whom such person is residing; and any minor may be refused admission to or excluded from any such hall or room while a dance or roller skating is being carried on therein, unless such minor produces evidence satisfactory to the proprietor or his agent that such minor is above the age of seventeen years.

SECTION 2. This act shall not apply to any ball or dance given by any charitable or religious society, or by any public or private school, or by any class, society or club the membership of which is restricted to some particular charitable or religious society or to some particular public or private school.

SECTION 3. A copy of this act shall be posted at the entrance of every public hall or room in which roller skating or public dances are practised.

SECTION 4. Whoever violates any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by the forfeiture of his license, or both. [*Approved May 11, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 387, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Every steam boiler in this Commonwealth, except those which, under the provisions of section seventy-eight of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws may be operated by an unlicensed person, shall be inspected internally and externally once each year, between the first day of June and the first day of October, by the licensed engineer or fireman in charge of or operating the same, except such boilers as are inspected by properly authorized inspectors of insurance companies or by state inspectors. The engineer making the inspection shall forward to the chief of the district police within ten days after such inspection a report of every boiler so inspected by him. Such reports shall be made on blanks furnished by the chief of the district police and shall be made in conformity therewith.

SECTION 2. In case any boiler which is required under the provisions of section one to be inspected is not in use or operation between the first day of June and the first day of October in any year, such boiler shall not be operated until the inspection

required by this act has been made and the report thereof has been forwarded to the chief of the district police.

SECTION 3. If it appears to the chief of the district police from any report of such an inspection that safety requires changes to be made in any boiler so inspected, notice shall be given by the chief of the district police to the owner or user of such boiler of the changes required. Any owner or user failing to comply with the requirements of the chief of the district police respecting his boiler, after receiving notice thereof, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for such failure, and the use of such boiler may be enjoined in the manner provided in section four of chapter one hundred and five of the Revised Laws.

SECTION 4. Any owner or user failing to have made any inspection required by this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

SECTION 5. Any owner or user who interferes with an engineer while making such inspection or who seeks to prevent or hinder the same shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 6. The district police shall have authority in the discharge of their duty to enter upon any premises where steam boilers are located, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act. [*Approved May 11, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 427, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES BY COUNTIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

Section sixty-two of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter four hundred and fifty of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and two, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "every", in the seventeenth line, the words:—county and,—and by striking out after the word "town", in the twenty-first line, the words "and county", so as to read as follows:—*Section 62.* Every manufacturing, mining or quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph or telephone corporation, every incorporated express company or water company, and every contractor, person or partnership engaged in any manufacturing business, in any of the building trades, in quarries or mines, upon public works or in the construction or repair of railroads, street railways, roads, bridges or sewers or of gas, water or electric light works, pipes or lines, shall pay weekly each employee engaged in his or its business

the wages earned by him to within six days of the date of said payment, but any employee leaving his or her employment, or being discharged from such employment, shall be paid in full on the following regular pay day; and the Commonwealth, its officers, boards and commissions shall so pay every mechanic, workman and laborer who is employed by it or them, and every county and city shall so pay every employee who is engaged in its business, unless such mechanic, workman, laborer or employee requests in writing to be paid in a different manner; and every town shall so pay each employee in its business if so required by him; but an employee who is absent from his regular place of labor at a time fixed for payment shall be paid thereafter on demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to an employee of a co-operative corporation or association if he is a stockholder therein unless he requests such corporation to pay him weekly. The board of railroad commissioners, after a hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying weekly any of its employees if it appears to the board that such employees prefer less frequent payments, and that their interests and the interests of the public will not suffer thereby. No corporation, contractor, person or partnership shall by a special contract with an employee or by any other means exempt himself or itself from the provisions of this and the following section. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. [*Approved May 26, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 480, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE SALARY OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The chief of the district police shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 14, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 499, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ILLEGAL EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS AND TO THE DUTIES OF TRUANT OFFICERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Whoever employs a minor under the age of sixteen years, and whoever procures or, having under his control a minor under such age, permits such minor to be employed in

violation of the provisions of sections twenty-eight or twenty-nine of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, as amended by chapter two hundred and sixty-seven of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and five, shall for each offence be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and whoever continues to employ a minor in violation of the provisions of either of said sections as so amended, after being notified thereof by a truant officer or by an inspector of factories and public buildings, shall for every day thereafter while such employment continues be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

SECTION 2. Inspectors of factories and public buildings shall visit all factories, workshops and mercantile establishments within their respective districts, and ascertain whether any minors are employed therein contrary to the provisions of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws and amendments thereof or additions thereto, or contrary to the provisions of this act, and shall enter complaint against whomever is found to have violated any of said provisions. Any inspector of factories and public buildings who knowingly and wilfully violates any provision of this section may be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. A truant officer may apprehend and take to school, without a warrant, any minor under the age of sixteen years who is employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment in violation of the provisions of sections twenty-eight or twenty-nine of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, and of any amendments thereof or additions thereto, and such truant officer shall forthwith report to the police, district or municipal court or trial justice within whose judicial district the illegal employment occurs, the evidence in his possession relating to the illegal employment of any child so apprehended, and shall make complaint against whomever the court or trial justice may direct. Any truant officer who knowingly and wilfully violates any provisions of this section may be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

SECTION 4. Inspectors of factories and public buildings, and truant officers may require that the age and schooling certificates and lists of minors who are employed in factories, workshops or mercantile establishments shall be produced for their inspection. A failure to produce to an inspector of factories and public buildings or to a truant officer an age and schooling certificate or list required by law shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal

employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate is not produced or whose name is not so listed. A corporation or other employer or any agent or officer thereof, who retains an age and schooling certificate in violation of the provisions of said certificate shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

SECTION 5. Police, district and municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of offences arising under the provisions of this act. A summons or warrant issued by any such court or justice may be served, at the discretion of the court or magistrate, by an inspector of factories and public buildings, or by a truant officer, or by any officer qualified to serve criminal process.

SECTION 6. Section thirty-three of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed. [*Approved June 20, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 517, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT TO CONSTITUTE EIGHT HOURS A MAXIMUM DAY'S WORK FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics now or hereafter employed, by or on behalf of the Commonwealth, or of any county therein, or of any city or town which has accepted the provisions of section twenty of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws; but in cases where a Saturday half-holiday is given the hours of labor upon the other working days of the week may be increased sufficiently to make a total of forty-eight hours for the week's work.

SECTION 2. Every contract, excluding contracts for the purchase of material or supplies, to which the Commonwealth, or of any county therein, or of any city or town which has accepted the provisions of section twenty of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, is a party which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, sub-contractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or a part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be required to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day.

SECTION 3. This act shall apply to all laborers, workmen or mechanics engaged upon any works which are or are intended to be the property of the Commonwealth, or of any county therein,

or of any city or town which has accepted the provisions of section twenty of chapter one hundred and six of the Revised Laws, whether such laborers, workmen or mechanics are employed by public authority or by a contractor or other private person.

SECTION 4. Any agent or official of the Commonwealth or of any county, city or town who violates any provision of this act shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.

SECTION 5. The provisions of this act shall not apply to or affect contractors or sub-contractors for work, contracts for which were entered into prior to the passage of this act.

SECTION 6. So much of any act as is consistent herewith is hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 22, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 521, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor is hereby authorized to appoint, as hereinafter provided, one of the members of the boiler inspection department of the district police as chief inspector of said boiler inspection department. Said chief inspector shall have supervision over the members of said boiler inspection department in order to secure the uniform enforcement throughout the Commonwealth of all acts relative to the inspection of boilers and the examination of engineers and firemen. Said chief inspector shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars and his actual and necessary travelling expenses.

SECTION 2. As soon as practicable after the passage of this act the civil service commissioners shall hold an examination to determine the qualifications of applicants for the position of said chief inspector. The commissioners shall certify to the governor the names of the three persons receiving the highest percentage on such examination, and the percentage obtained by each, and the governor shall appoint one of said three persons as chief inspector of the boiler inspection department.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 26, 1906.*]

CHAPTER 17, RESOLVES OF 1906.

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF CERTAIN APPARATUS USED IN THE BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT POLICE.

Resolved, That there be allowed and paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended under the direction of the chief of the district police for the maintenance and necessary repair of apparatus used by the members of the boiler inspection department of the district police in the examination of engineers and firemen. [*Approved March 1, 1906.*]

BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES E. BURFITT.

Class No. 1. District No. 1.

SIR:— I have the honor to submit a tabulated report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1906.

It is impossible in this report to give the amount of work accomplished during the year. Plans that are required by law to be submitted to this department require a large amount of attention as regards ventilation, fire protection, egress and sanitation. Much other work is performed during the year by the inspectors assigned to the building department, who are often called, upon request to the Chief by mayors of cities and selectmen of towns to send inspectors to ascertain the condition of buildings that may have become unsafe and dangerous to life and limb in case of fire or otherwise. This requires men who have had experience in the building trade, as these buildings often require to be strengthened as to their stability, and the inspector must see that such building is made safe and secure, as the inspector who is assigned to this duty becomes responsible.

Another matter requiring a large amount of time is the law passed by the last Legislature (chapter 105), An Act relative to theatres. It was at first supposed that this act would relieve the inspectors from so frequent an inspection of halls that were used for occasional shows; but the law requires such halls to be visited twice annually, also, the responsibility of their safety was placed upon this department, requiring nearly the same conditions as a theatre before a license could be granted. Another matter I will mention: old schoolhouses that have through long use deteriorated

as to their heating and ventilating conditions. Complaints are continually coming to this office, and must be attended to, very often requiring a number of visits and consultations with committees, and examining plans that are prepared by different engineers, in order to enable the committee to get the best for the least cost.

In conclusion, will say all matters, so far as I am able to learn, are very satisfactory.

Buildings or establishments visited,	575
Inspections made (not including elevators),	300
Elevators inspected,	2
Orders issued (written, 139; verbal, 10),	149
Orders complied with (written, 130; verbal, 10),	140
Orders in process of compliance (written, 9; verbal, none),	9
Cases and complaints investigated,	20
Building plans received,	36
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	10

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HORACE F. BALL.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 1 and 5.

SIR: — In compliance with orders, I herewith submit a report of work in districts Nos. 1 and 5 during the year ending Oct. 31, 1906.

I have during the year been detailed for special duty forty-two days, which is accounted for in special and narrative reports, and does not appear in the annexed summary.

I have found a disposition to comply promptly with the requirements of the department in most instances, and the general condition of the buildings in the class under my jurisdiction appear to be very satisfactory. Particular attention has been given to the matter of fire-stopping during the construction of new and in the alteration of old buildings with good results. Changes in plans in most instances have been made on the first sketches, by having consultations with the architects before the finished plans were issued, and much friction avoided.

I was transferred from District No. 5 to District No. 1, by order dated August 8 last, and much of the time since has been given to clearing up unfinished work in the district.

Building or establishments visited,	253
Inspections made (not including elevators),	197
Orders issued (written, 32; verbal, 35),	67
Orders complied with (written, 27; verbal, 30),	57

Orders in process of compliance (written, 5; verbal, 5),	10
Complaints investigated,	15
Building plans received,	32
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	9
Moving-picture machines inspected,	20
Moving-picture machines licensed,	5
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	4
Certificates issued,	47

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. MOORE.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 2, 3 and 6.

SIR:— I have the honor to submit the following report, covering the period from my last annual report to July 18, 1906. Previous to July 19, 1906, when I qualified as deputy chief of the inspection department, one month was spent as acting deputy chief.

Consultation with architects, engineers and committees on matters of building construction and heating and ventilation, testing ventilation of public buildings, examination of plans for filing, as well as those not accepted or filed, correspondence with various parties, clerical work and travelling to various towns in the three districts visiting buildings in process of construction or alteration, required much of my time.

Buildings or establishments visited,	344
Inspections made (not including elevators),	168
Orders issued (written, 80; verbal, 85),	165
Orders complied with (written, 75; verbal, 83),	158
Orders in process of compliance (written, 5; verbal, 2),	7
Cases and complaints investigated,	14
Building plans received,	36
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	34

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY J. BARDWELL.

Class No. 1. Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6.

SIR:— I respectfully submit a summary of the work done in the districts assigned to me for the year ending Oct. 31, 1906. It includes work in District No. 1, Middlesex County, up to August 1, and since then in districts Nos. 2, 3 and 6, comprising Norfolk, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket counties, to which at that date I was assigned.

The stringent laws regarding the inspection of theatres and halls, and the frequent visits to all classes of buildings in process of construction coming under the State requirements, together

with consultations with architects, builders and others interested in the construction of public buildings, has fully occupied my time; but it is a pleasure to record that almost without exception I have had the cordial co-operation of those directly interested and affected by the changes deemed necessary to properly comply with existing laws.

Buildings or establishments visited,	654
Inspections made (not including elevators),	273
Orders issued (written, 100; verbal, 37),	137
Orders complied with (written, 84; verbal, 35),	119
Orders in process of compliance (written, 16; verbal, 2),	18
Building plans received,	66
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	32

REPORT OF INSPECTOR EDWIN Y. BROWN.

Class No. 1. District No. 4.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit a brief report of the work done by me for the year ending Oct. 31, 1906.

The theatres and public halls have been regularly inspected, in accordance with the several laws governing such buildings, also a number of smaller halls, as provided by chapter 105 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1906; but in several cases the expense necessary to put them in condition to warrant a license for an occasional dramatic performance has resulted in closing them to all such exhibitions. At the request of the proper authorities, several schoolhouses have been examined in regard to the sanitation and ventilation, and proper recommendations made, and the ventilation of new schoolrooms has also been tested.

Complaints of non-compliance with the various laws have been investigated, and where sustained, or attention being called to the fact, the matter has at once been corrected. I find it the general purpose throughout the district to conscientiously fulfill every requirement of the law.

There are in the district many summer resorts, including some two hundred hotels. These, with others, have been carefully looked after. The rope fire-escapes are often found removed from the hooks near the windows and kept in a closet or drawer. The law now requires a printed notice of plain directions how to use such rope to be posted within six inches of the hook to which the rope is fastened. I think if this notice included the penalty for removing the rope from the hook, it might have a good effect in keeping the rope in place.

This district extending over so large a territory, considerable time has been taken up in getting to and from the outlying towns;

Provincetown, for instance, being one hundred and twenty miles distant from this office.

The plans of new buildings submitted and filed have been nearly double the number of those received in any previous year. These have in most cases been examined and passed upon by Inspector Merriam, he having also been assigned to this district.

In conclusion, I am pleased to report a prosperous year throughout the district, and that good feeling exists with all local authorities.

Buildings or establishments visited,	307
Inspections made (not including elevators),	255
Orders issued (written, 36; verbal, 48),	84
Orders complied with (written, 32; verbal, 48),	80
Orders in process of compliance (written, 2; verbal, none),	2
Cases and complaints investigated,	9
Building plans received,	83
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	42

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH M. DYSON.

Class No. 1. District No. 5.

SIR:—In compliance with General Order No. 4 of October 5, I respectfully submit the summary of work performed by me from August 25 to October 31, inclusive. This report does not include the time taken in the frequent inspection of buildings in process of construction, also in working out the plans submitted, or the time taken by the frequent visits of architects, contractors and owners of buildings.

I find but little cause for complaint in District No. 5, which includes the two cities and fifty-seven towns of Worcester County. The laws governing the construction of public buildings, means of exit and the heating and ventilation of the same are generally complied with; but I feel it proper to suggest that some law should be enacted that would specially provide for the control of the so-called department stores located in every city of this Commonwealth. The inspector can under the present law provide sufficient egress for the employees, but not for the thousands that crowd into said stores during the holiday season. Every inspector knows well that at that time said stores are decorated with light and inflammable material, besides the additional counters placed in the already narrow aisles, and at times packed to suffocation, police officers placed at the main entrance to prevent others from entering the packed floors. Think what would happen in case of

fire, and the panic sure to follow. Would not the scenes of Dec. 30, 1903, at the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago, be re-enacted? For above reasons I make this suggestion.

Buildings or establishments visited,	133
Inspections made (not including elevators),	85
Orders issued (written, none; verbal, 21),	21
Orders complied with (written, none; verbal, 18),	18
Orders in process of compliance (written, none; verbal, 3),	3
Building plans received,	14
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	5

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES ADAMS.

Class No. 1. District No. 5.

SIR:—In accordance with orders received, I submit the following report of conditions in District No. 5.

The theatres and halls that seat four hundred or more are in good condition, as called for by chapter 450, Acts of 1904. Some of the schoolhouses and churches need better sanitation and exits. I relieved Inspector Horace F. Ball on District No. 5, August 24.

Buildings or establishments visited,	469
Inspections made (not including elevators),	244
Orders issued (written, 100; verbal, 3),	103
Orders complied with (written, 97; verbal, 3),	100
Orders in process of compliance (written, 3; verbal, none),	3
Cases and complaints investigated,	3
Building plans received,	16
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	25
Moving-picture machines inspected,	5
Moving-picture machines licensed,	3
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	3

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN F. TIERNEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 6.

SIR:—In compliance with orders from Chief Shaw, I have the honor to submit the following summary report of work done by me in District No. 6 since my last annual report.

A large number of the buildings were found in good condition. So far as the State laws apply, there has not been a very large number of plans filed at this office the past year; the most of

them have been for tenement houses, to which I have given special attention, in order that suitable ways of egress and means of preventing the spread of fire should be properly placed in the same, and have carefully watched them in course of construction to see that the laws were complied with.

I have consulted with a large number of architects and contractors during the year, and I am pleased to note the improvements they are making in relation to means of egress and fire-stops, and the ready compliance with any suggestions which I have made regarding either.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to state that, taken as a whole, in the district to which I am assigned all the laws of which this department has the enforcement are well observed and practically carried out.

Buildings or establishments visited,	400
Inspections made (not including elevators),	450
Orders issued (written, 394; verbal, 50),	444
Orders complied with (written, 394; verbal, 50),	444
Cases and complaints investigated,	100
Building plans received,	23
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	12
Moving-picture machines inspected,	15
Moving-picture machines licensed,	15
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	17

REPORT OF INSPECTOR WARREN S. BUXTON.

Class No. 1. District No. 7.

SIR:—I again have the honor to submit a brief report of the work performed during the past year, as far as it can be shown on paper; much of the work is of necessity of an advisory nature. However, I am pleased to report that in most cases the law has been cheerfully complied with, although in some cases the expense has been quite large.

The law requiring plans, etc., to be deposited with the inspector has been fairly well complied with, although in a few cases, through ignorance, they have been delayed.

The fire and smoke stops required by this department have proved in several cases very effective in saving property as well as life, although there has been much trouble in getting the workmen to do the work in a thorough manner; for, unless it is done well throughout the entire building, it will be comparatively of little value; therefore, much time is spent in visiting these buildings during their construction, to insure that the work is properly done. There would be much time saved if the contractor or

owner were compelled to notify the inspector when the work was ready for his inspection, although some of the contractors do so notify the inspector. There have been during the past year two steel frame buildings erected in District No. 7, it being a new departure in the building line in this district. There was much trouble in getting the contractor to conform to the requirements of the law governing such buildings, although such requirements are, in my opinion, just and reasonable in saving life and limb. The monthly visits to the theatres are proving very satisfactory in keeping them free from loose combustible matter, and the entire apparatus for the protection of life and limb in good condition and at all times ready for use.

Buildings or establishments visited,	212
Inspections made (not including elevators),	332
Orders issued (written, 24; verbal, 65),	89
Orders complied with (written, 20; verbal, 57),	77
Orders in process of compliance (written, 4; verbal, 8),	12
Cases and complaints investigated,	4
Building plans received,	84
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	48
Prosecutions made,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ANSEL J. CHENEY.

Class No. 1. District No. 8.

SIR:—I have the honor to again present my annual report, together with a summary of the work performed in District No. 8.

There are things constantly coming up, which an inspector sees, that reflect some change in the laws that would more definitely prescribe what should be done for the protection of life in buildings. Section 22, chapter 104 of the Revised Laws, provides that the plans of certain buildings shall be filed with the State inspector; among them are "boarding houses, lodging houses and tenement houses containing ten or more rooms above the second floor." In several cases this year buildings have been constructed with nine rooms above the second floor, solely to get rid of doing the fire-stopping required under the law. Just as many occupants may be quartered in these rooms as in ten rooms, the way many of them are occupied, and in many cases no doubt more than ten people would be above the second floor; and in case of fire they have none of the protection against the rapid spread through the building that a house containing ten rooms above the second floor is provided with. It seems to me that this clause of the law could well be changed to advantage by reducing the number of rooms to eight or more above the second floor. This would oblige people to

build smaller tenements than are usually built, if they would avoid providing for the fire-stopping and protection to tenants that is intended under the present law.

With the enforcement of additional laws added to the duties of the inspection department from year to year, requiring many reports and a large amount of office work and writing, there is necessity for a clerk in all branch offices; and to my personal knowledge the one in Salem cannot long be deferred, if the work of the inspector is to be done in a manner satisfactory to him or with credit to the Commonwealth. The time spent with architects and heating engineers at the office is no inconsiderable amount, and cannot be avoided; but another large amount of time is spent in writing reports, answering communications and issuing written orders, all of which could in a few moments be dictated to a stenographer, and in place of it outside work could be attended to with more promptness and precision, and the community in general would receive more of the benefit derived by the inspector's visits, as more places would be visited; but time spent in writing at the office cannot be used among the factories, workshops and public buildings.

The past year has been one of unusual activity in Essex County; many large factories have been constructed, as well as tenement houses and public buildings, and it has been a very strenuous year for the inspector.

The law requires theatres and public halls to be inspected every month. The reports required in each case, as well as the monthly report on the same, have added a great deal to the work of the inspector; and, when he had all that he could do before, this shows very plainly that some things have to give way that are left by law in a more indefinite manner.

Buildings or establishments visited,	720
Inspections made (not including elevators), . . .	479
Orders issued (written, 18; verbal, 41),	59
Orders complied with (written, 16; verbal, 41), . .	57
Orders in process of compliance (written, 2; verbal, none),	2
Cases and complaints investigated,	4
Building plans received,	121
Changes in plans ordered or recommended, . . .	88
Certificates issued,	156
Prosecutions made,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HENRY SPLAINE.

Class No. 1. District No. 9.

SIR:—In compliance with General Order No. 4, I have the honor to submit my tabulated report of buildings inspected in District No. 9 between Nov. 1, 1905, and Oct. 31, 1906.

The buildings I have to do with are: halls (large and small), colleges, dormitories, hotels, boarding and lodging houses, apartment houses, factories, workshops and almshouses. Egress and means of fighting fire have been carefully attended to and maintained in the classes of buildings above named, while egress has been improved upon in many, especially in the larger halls. Conditions improve from day to day. Public halls are watched carefully and improved upon from time to time. Other safeguards in these and other buildings are being maintained and improved upon. Strict enforcement of the law is being observed in the new structures, and proper egress for the safety of future occupants insisted upon and secured. I feel that the appointments for egress and fighting fire in buildings under my charge are so ample that danger from fire or inadequate egress is very remote.

I am glad to say that I have been able to enforce all inspection and building laws applicable to my district without creating much if any friction.

Buildings or establishments visited,	93
Inspections made (not including elevators),	281
Elevators inspected,	70
Orders issued (written, 207; verbal, 22),	229
Orders complied with (written, 191; verbal, 15),	206
Orders in process of compliance (written, 10; verbal, 7),	17
Cases and complaints investigated,	30
Building plans received,	28
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	32
Certificates issued,	33

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FREDERICK W. MERRIAM.

Class No. 1. Special Duty.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work performed by me during the past year as an inspector of buildings.

The plans for over one hundred buildings in Districts Nos. 4 and 10 have been received and considered, the reports being given in the summaries of my associates of the districts for which

they were designed. Of the existing buildings visited, several have undergone quite extensive changes, and in many school buildings the ventilation and sanitary conditions have been greatly improved.

Considerable time has been devoted to special duty, consisting of examination of buildings deemed to be unsafe, consideration of changes, investigation of complaints, meetings for consultation, and testing the ventilation of public and school buildings.

Buildings or establishments visited,	423
Inspections made (not including elevators),	60
Orders issued (written, 40; verbal, 28),	68
Orders complied with (written, 21; verbal, 28),	49
Orders in process of compliance (written, 19; verbal, none),	19
Cases and complaints investigated,	15
Special reports,	12

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ARLO S. ATHERTON.

District No. 1.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit a report of the work performed by me as factory inspector for the year ending Oct. 31, 1906.

There is not much, however, to be said, as our duty is simply to enforce the laws given us to enforce, as we find them. That duty has been performed without much friction, as the fact that I have made but one prosecution shows. I have received comparatively few complaints, which have been immediately investigated, whether signed or not. A greater part of those received, although no doubt made in good faith, proved upon investigation to be groundless. For instance, where a factory was complained of for violation of the 58-hour law, upon investigation it would be found that men were only employed at night, and the complainant, seeing the factory running, supposed the whole force were at work. In other cases, where women were employed, it would be found that a breakdown had occurred, and that a report had been made, as the law requires; consequently, no violation of law. In some cases where complaint was made that minors under fourteen years of age were employed, careful examination by the inspector would find no one under fourteen; but, as he would find children under size, who

at a short distance would seem by one not used to investigating such cases to be under fourteen, he would be convinced that the complaint was made in good faith. An inspector seldom looks for a violation of the employment law in the case of a minor small of stature, but rather in the case of a boy or girl large for his or her age, whom the employer might easily have passed without question.

I wish at this time to thank school superintendents and truant officers who have ably assisted me in the enforcement of the minor laws.

Elevators, of which I have a large number in my district, are a constant cause of anxiety, but fortunately no serious accident has occurred the past year. In the larger plants each elevator has a regular man to run it, and no one else is allowed to do so. A competent machinist is in charge of all the elevators, making frequent stated inspections; also making a written report of the condition of every part of the elevators. In such places the elevators are always in first-class condition, and the inspector feels it an almost needless waste of time to test them. Where elevators are found in poor condition, it is usually in the smaller places, where only one or two elevators are used, run by any one who chooses to do so, and no one responsible for the good conditions of the elevators. Such elevators are a source of great anxiety, and have to be thoroughly inspected in every part.

Sanitary conditions have been greatly improved the past year, many factories putting in the latest approved plumbing. I find an increasing desire to make life more pleasant for the operative, many factories equipping a dining room, and giving a good, substantial meal, practically at cost. All foundries in my district, where possible, are getting ready to comply with the act of 1906, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1907, "An Act to provide for suitable sanitary conditions in foundries."

Finally, I will say that, so far as I know, District No. 1 is in good condition.

Building or establishments visited,	455
Inspections made (not including elevators),	601
Elevators inspected,	466
Males employed,	40,487
Females employed,	18,889
Total males and females employed,	59,429
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	630
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	550
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,180
Orders issued (written, 87; verbal, 71),	158
Orders complied with (written, 83; verbal, 71),	154

Orders in process of compliance (written, 4; verbal, none),	4
Cases and complaints investigated,	45
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	8
Prosecutions made,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOSEPH HALSTRICK.

District No. 2.

SIR:— I herewith respectfully submit the following report and summary in District No. 2.

Under the laws relating to the safety of employees, safeguards are provided to protect life and limb, and precautions are taken by manufacturers to guard all dangerous machinery so thoroughly that an accident is not likely to occur unless through the carelessness of the operatives; all tending to show that the laws have been respected. The results of the enforcement of the law in regard to sanitation are quite apparent. The observance of the requirements of the law relative to the employment of children has been quite general. I am pleased to say that the requirements of the various factory laws are usually promptly complied with.

Buildings or establishments visited,	756
Inspections made (not including elevators),	533
Males employed,	13,085
Females employed,	10,513
Total males and females employed,	23,598
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	226
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	387
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	613
Orders issued (written, 7; verbal, 180),	187
Orders complied with (written, 7; verbal, 176),	183
Orders in process of compliance (written, none; verbal, 4),	4
Cases and complaints investigated,	11

REPORT OF INSPECTOR SAMUEL L. RYAN.

District No. 3.

SIR:— I herewith submit my report of inspections made to Oct. 31, 1906.

I find the district in a fairly satisfactory condition; there have been fewer complaints and a less number of minors under sixteen years of age employed than last year. There have been

six elevator accidents and seven accidents from machinery, six proving fatal.

Buildings or establishments visited,	771
Inspections made (not including elevators),	546
Elevators inspected,	50
Males employed,	10,611
Females employed,	5,886
Total males and females employed,	16,497
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	159
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	181
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	340
Orders issued (written, 5; verbal, 229),	234
Orders complied with (written, 4; verbal, 179),	183
Orders in process of compliance (written, 1; verbal, 50),	51
Cases and complaints investigated (including accidents),	17
Moving-picture machines inspected,	3
Moving-picture machines licensed,	3
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	5

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MALCOLM SILLARS.

District No. 4.

SIR:—I hereby, in compliance with your orders, submit a report of work done in this district during the year.

I have had this district for twelve years, and find no trouble in getting all orders complied with without the formality of an official order. I was for a month or more on special duty outside of my district. In addition to the factories and workshops, inspected some three hundred mercantile places. Revere Beach and "Wonderland," during the season from Memorial Day to Labor Day, called for a good deal of time, and a constant looking after.

There was one fatal accident in my district during the year, and that was caused in dismantling the New York and Boston Dye Wood Company's plant, they moving out of the State. Mr. Patrick Cooney fell some twenty feet into an empty tank, and died the next day from injuries received. He was sixty years of age.

I find a continued improvement, from a sanitary point of view, in all the factories in the district. I have made seventy-three second inspections of factories, but have not included the same in the report. Almost every factory or workshop in my district I have visited two or more times.

During the time when evening schools are in session, it is an endless task to get certificates of literacy, and then follow up the cases, and see that the illiterates attend evening schools regularly. I confess I could see but little good in sending clerks, typewriters and graduates of grammar and high schools to get a certificate of literacy, when the nature of their business would show that they must be able to read and write; when in the same factory and the same room would be found illiterates over sixteen years of age, with whom I could do nothing, for the reason that they resided in a town or city where evening schools were not maintained.

Buildings or establishments visited,	730
Inspections made (not including elevators),	290
Elevators inspected,	68
Males employed,	9,446
Females employed,	3,028
Total males and females employed,	12,474
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	128
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	121
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	249
Orders issued,	263
Orders complied with,	250
Orders in process of compliance,	13
Cases and complaints investigated,	120
Moving-picture machines inspected,	16
Moving-picture machines licensed,	2
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	5
Prosecutions made,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES A. DAM.

District No. 5.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit my report of duties performed in District No. 5 during the year. Inspections of mercantile establishments are not included in summary report.

The general condition of the district is good; no written orders were sent out, verbal ones answering the purpose. Sanitary conditions are much improved, and accidents were few. A disposition is now shown to comply with all the labor laws, although I am of the opinion that the law regulating the employment of illiterates should be so amended that they may be employed during the long vacation in summer. A certificate issued by some authority, to expire at a certain date, would, I believe, cover the matter. As the law now is, a child who is an illiterate, and under sixteen years of age, *cannot work, or go to*

school, during the long summer vacation of the schools. This to me seems an injustice to the child, as well as the employer of labor, and is not equity.

Building or establishments visited,	21
Inspections made (not including elevators),	509
Elevators inspected,	126
Males employed,	38,413
Females employed,	17,007
Total males and females employed,	57,837
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,327
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,090
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	2,417
Orders issued (written, none; verbal, 216),	216
Orders complied with (written, none; verbal, 214),	214
Orders in process of compliance (written, none; verbal, 2),	2
Cases and complaints investigated,	28
Prosecutions made,	8
Amount of fines and costs paid,	\$180

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ROBERT ELLIS.

District No. 6.

SIR:—In compliance with your orders, I submit the accompanying report of my work as inspector of factories for thirteen months, from Oct. 1, 1905, to Oct. 31, 1906, in 359 manufacturing and 21 mercantile establishments, in which are a total of 386 elevators.

The various lines of business in this district, chief among which is the textile business, are in a very busy and prosperous condition, and the laws with which the factory inspector is concerned are well complied with. It is found that employers invite the thorough performance of the inspector's duty.

Buildings or establishments visited,	1,000
Inspections made (not including elevators),	520
Elevators inspected,	534
Males employed,	43,713
Females employed,	31,465
Total males and females employed,	75,178
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,907

Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,704
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	3,611
Orders issued (written, 92; verbal, 200),	292
Orders complied with (written, 86; verbal, 200),	286
Orders in process of compliance (written, 6; verbal, none),	6
Cases and complaints investigated,	31
Moving-picture machines inspected,	3
Moving-picture machines licensed,	3
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	3
Prosecutions made,	1
Amount of fines and costs paid,	\$25

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JAMES R. HOWES.

District No. 7.

SIR:— With the summary report I will make a statement of the work in this district.

I found at the beginning of the summer vacation that quite a number of minors under sixteen years old, who had no certificates, had been employed by manufacturers and a large number of mercantile establishments that had never in the past employed any minors under sixteen; but, as labor was difficult to obtain the past summer, they employed minors without certificates on account of the vacation. In my opinion, minors from thirteen to fourteen years old could be employed at that time.

In regard to evening schools, the regular attendance should be three nights per week, instead of four, as is the custom that prevails in most cities and towns. Under the three-night system, minors could go Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, leaving every other night for them to rest.

I find most of the employers are willing to comply with all orders, either verbal or written, in regard to the laws the enforcement of which is placed in our hands, and are glad to receive even suggestions.

Buildings or establishments visited,	346
Inspections made (not including elevators),	670
Elevators inspected,	288
Males employed,	29,640
Females employed,	19,466
Total males and females employed,	49,106

Males between fourteen and sixteen employed, . . .	802
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed, . . .	632
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed, . . .	1,434
Orders issued (written, 133; verbal, 212), . . .	345
Orders complied with (written, 120; verbal, 196), . . .	316
Orders in process of compliance (written, 4; verbal, 2),	6
Cases and complaints investigated,	30
Moving-picture machines inspected,	19
Moving-picture machines licensed,	15
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	18
Prosecutions made,	29
Amount of fines and costs paid,	\$255

REPORT OF INSPECTOR WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER.

District No. 8.

SIR:—I respectfully submit my report for the year ending Oct. 31, 1906, which includes the work assigned to me in the city of Boston and in the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth.

There have been inspected by me during the year 797 factories and workshops and 246 mercantile establishments. These figures do not include supplementary inspections. A large number of visits have been made on compliances and in regard to the employment of minors.

Many new factory buildings have been erected in this district during the past year, and additions and alterations to others are constantly taking place.

Guarding dangerous machinery is a feature of factory inspection work that requires the careful consideration of the inspector, cases arising where the ingenuity of the officer is taxed that a dangerous machine may be guarded in a satisfactory manner. Orders are constantly being given to guard cogs, wheels, belts, shafting, openings in the floor, etc. In most cases a verbal order is all that is necessary, and it frequently happens that the inspector finds his request complied with before leaving the premises.

There have been inspected by me during the year 340 elevators, safety devices, cables and hoisting machinery being carefully looked after. I consider the elevator the most dangerous machine in a factory when not properly guarded. The elevator, when properly equipped with safety devices or provided with a number of cables, rarely is the cause of an accident. A large

per cent. of the accidents occur to persons getting on or off the car while it is in motion, or by falling down the well, the guards not being kept in position. Should elevator wells be entirely closed in, and access to the same be provided by doors opened only from the well side, and the car in charge of and operated by a competent person, it seems to me that the number of elevator accidents would be considerably reduced. Hoisting machinery is found in every conceivable place, many times almost inaccessible, and the inspector, in order to overlook the same, often does so at a great risk.

Sanitary conditions in this district are as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected, considering the entire lack of sewerage system in most places. There seems to be a general desire on the part of manufacturers to provide satisfactory sanitary arrangements. In the buildings recently erected or remodeled in this district conditions are all that can be desired.

The laws in regard to the employment of minors have been so thoroughly brought to the attention of employers during the past year by means of circular letters issued by this department, and by the frequent visits of the inspector to establishments employing young help, that but few minors under sixteen years of age are found without a certificate on file.

In the discharge of my duties in regard to the employment of minors I have received the co-operation of the superintendents of schools and truant officers in a number of places; notably so is this true of the superintendent of schools of the town of Plymouth and the truant officer of the city of Brockton.

But few complaints have been received in regard to the overtime employment of women and minors. These complaints have received my immediate attention, and in each case I failed to find any evidence of such violation.

Careful attention has been given to the picture machines inspected and tagged and to the issuing of permits to operators of the same, that the rules and regulations of the Chief of this department were thoroughly carried out.

Buildings or establishments visited,	425
Inspections made (not including elevators),	1,043
Elevators inspected,	340
Males employed,	46,913
Females employed,	17,144
Total males and females employed,	64,057
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	541
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	632

Total between fourteen and sixteen employed, . . .	1,173
Orders issued (written, 43; verbal, 297), . . .	340
Orders complied with (written, 42; verbal, 293), . . .	335
Orders in process of compliance (written, 1; verbal, 4),	5
Cases and complaints investigated,	24
Moving-picture machines inspected,	96
Moving-picture machines licensed,	77
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	66
Prosecutions made,	6
Amount of fines and costs paid,	\$85

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

District No. 9.

SIR:—I respectfully submit my annual tabulated report of the work performed in District No. 9, together with a few suggestions in regard to the inspection laws and the improvements made by their enforcement.

The law that “no child under fourteen years of age and no illiterate minor under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment” has been well received. The raising of the standard of age, especially that of illiterate minors, at which children may be permitted to be employed in manufacturing and mercantile establishments is a most wholesome and desirable change; and I am pleased to be able to report that the great majority of the people, without regard to station or calling, have been highly gratified with it, and I am satisfied that the results will amply justify the wisdom of the Legislature in having made the change.

Almost all the boys in this district out of school who ought to be in school are those whose parents willingly and I might say willfully permit them to remain home or loaf about the streets, under the plea of selling newspapers or doing errands; and, as the inspector has authority to prevent their employment *in doors* only, he is powerless to prevent it. In almost every city and town may be found children who for some reason, and probably by some one's neglect, are growing up in ignorance and often in vice, because the parents will not co-operate with the authorities, and see that their children receive the proper education that will be so necessary for their future welfare.

The sanitary conditions of the factories and workshops have been greatly improved by the laws that have been enacted. The

construction of old factory buildings displayed little forethought or provision for the health or comfort of employees. Visit to-day the work rooms of an average modern factory, and then those of an old one, be it ever so carefully remodeled to the legal requirements. The light, airy room and the cheerfulness of surroundings in the new stand out against the cramped and gloomy quarters of the old in a contrast that must convince even the most skeptical of the blessings of this legislation.

The worker is confined to the room practically throughout the day. Under conditions of insufficient ventilation, the air of a factory could not long be expected to retain its freshness, and to breathe for hours every day such a vitiated atmosphere must have added greatly to the wearisomeness of the day's work. Ventilation, cleanliness and sanitary conditions have certainly done as much to check the slow wearing out of life as have safety devices to guard against the more sudden disasters and accidents. I cannot but believe that these more healthful and sunny surroundings have done more than the shortened day to increase the bodily health and vigor of the factory employees.

The elevator is a machine which is so extensively used of late that it seems almost impossible to do without it. Some years ago an elevator was almost a curiosity; to-day it is in general use, and, in fact, has become a necessity. When we consider how few of the passengers know anything of the safety of the elevator on which they ride, or realize the danger to which they may be subjected, we see how important it is that this mode of conveyance should by all means be under the supervision and control of the State. Of the many duties of the factory inspector, none are of more importance than those connected with elevators. Attention to the enactment of laws in regard to this important matter has been thoroughly discussed in my former reports, and it seems to me that the Legislature could perform no wiser act than to pass a law giving the inspector more power in this direction.

The owners of factories are waking up to a realization of the need of guarding machinery, and, if they would purchase only well-guarded appliances, the manufacturers of machinery would soon realize the fact that it was for their interest to make such; for, if they expended in constructing guards for dangerous machinery only one-fourth of the large sums they now expend for advertising, they would in a short time find that it was the best method of advertising their goods. Most dangerous machinery can be made practically safe with little additional cost, provided its guards are designed and constructed as part of the original machine. To adjust a guard to a machine and have it

practical for all work performed upon it is a difficult matter, when the purchaser tries to make over the same, while it is comparatively easy for the original designer to accomplish the same desirable ends.

Buildings or establishments visited,	1,375
Inspections made (not including elevators),	1,080
Elevators inspected,	506
Males employed,	63,226
Females employed,	30,852
Total males and females employed,	94,078
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	395
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	267
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	662
Orders issued (written, 275; verbal, 50),	325
Orders complied with (written, 270; verbal, none),	270
Orders in process of compliance (written, 5; verbal, none),	5
Cases and complaints investigated,	16
Moving-picture machines inspected,	14
Moving-picture machines licensed,	14
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	8
Prosecutions made,	1
Amount of fines and costs paid,	\$50

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JAMES W. HOITT.

District No. 10.

SIR:— In compliance with your order, issued October 5, I most respectfully submit report of work done in my district, comprising Berkshire and Franklin counties, from Nov. 12, 1905, to this date.

The multitudinous kinds of work required of an inspector in the district make it hard to write and specify what, in detail, should be mentioned as most necessary to recommend. In relation to child labor, the cases that were referred to me I investigated, and found that they were so old that I could not make anything out of them. I found in Orange two cases where boys were under fourteen years; one was not receiving any pay, the other one was discharged, and I reported the case to the truant officer. In the case of one boy at Pittsfield he was not receiving

any pay, but I satisfied myself that he was there only for the purpose of keeping him off the street.

I find a willingness to conform to law by the people generally, and no disposition to evade my orders or suggestions.

My formal report will furnish details of my duties performed during the year.

Buildings or establishments visited,	383
Inspections made (not including elevators),	360
Elevators inspected,	61
Males employed,	23,440
Females employed,	13,256
Total males and females employed,	36,696
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	695
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	559
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,254
Orders issued (written, 33; verbal, 51),	84
Orders complied with (written, 30; verbal, 51),	81
Orders in process of compliance (written, 3; verbal, none),	3
Cases and complaints investigated,	7
Building plans received,	20
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	0
Moving-picture machines inspected,	7
Moving-picture machines licensed,	7
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	7

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FRANK C. WASLEY.

District No. 11.

SIR:—In connection with my summary report submitted to you, I will send a brief report of some matters pertaining to District No. 11 coming under my observation for the year 1906.

The new law, as to minors, enacted by the General Court of the year 1906, has been the means of reducing the number of minor help employed in the factories and workshops in my district nearly one-half from the number employed last year; and all agents and superintendents of different manufactories are very careful not to violate these minor laws, and hold all their overseers responsible for all violations.

All the new moving-picture machines coming into District No.

11 have been carefully inspected, tagged, and a license issued to all operators of machines who were required to hold them.

I have had several elevator accidents in this district this year, but none from the cause of the cable parting or the safety device not working properly. I find some of the elevators are constructed with a worm and worm gear. In the Morse elevators, for instance, the worm and worm gear cannot be readily inspected, on account of the iron covering encasing these parts of the machinery, which ought to be accessible, so one having charge of the elevator could tell at a glance if any wear of worm or worm gear can be discovered, or if a sufficient supply of oil has been used to prevent the wearing of this machinery. In fact, some appliance should be attached to the elevator to stop it in case of unwinding of the cable, caused by wearing of said machinery, which the safety device will not do if the elevator cable unwinds.

All the different manufactories report business in a prosperous condition, and many agents are requiring and looking for new help, both males and females, in the different factories and work-shops. All written orders, also verbal orders, have been complied with readily by the agents of the factories and other plants in District No. 11.

Buildings or establishments visited,	881
Inspections made (not including elevators),	507
Elevators inspected,	285
Males employed,	37,060
Females employed,	21,763
Total males and females employed,	58,823
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,614
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,356
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	2,970
Orders issued (written, 239; verbal, 50),	289
Orders complied with (written, 239; verbal, 50),	289
Cases and complaints investigated,	16
Moving-picture machines inspected,	26
Moving-picture machines licensed,	12
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	12

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHARLES S. CLERKE.

District No. 12.

SIR:—I respectfully enclose summary report of my work in District No. 12 from Nov. 21, 1905, to Nov. 1, 1906.

The first two weeks of the year I was located in Berkshire and Franklin counties. My present district is all in the city of Boston.

I would say that orders issued by me, with few exceptions, have been cheerfully complied with.

I think there has been quite a falling off in the employment of minors under sixteen years in this district during the past year. The great increase in school attendance, as indicated by the report of the school committee at the opening of the school year, would also indicate that the new law regarding minors is having a salutary effect.

You will notice the large number of fatal elevator accidents for the year. I believe the direct cause of most of these is the fact that freight elevators, in buildings where there are a number of different concerns and kinds of business, are allowed to run wild; nobody has charge of them, and they are pulled up and down by anybody and everybody. I think this should be remedied by law.

Buildings or establishments visited,	513
Inspections made (not including elevators), . .	1,447
Males employed,	21,664
Females employed,	13,446
Total males and females employed,	35,110
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed, .	392
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed, .	394
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed, .	786
Orders issued (written, 20; verbal, 533), . . .	553
Orders complied with (written, 19; verbal, 530), .	549
Orders in process of compliance (written, 1; verbal, 3),	4
Cases and complaints investigated,	30
Moving-picture machines inspected,	32
Moving-picture machines licensed,	21
Moving-picture machine operators licensed, . .	11
Prosecutions made,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY E. HALLEY.

Special Duty.

SIR:—In the enforcement of the specification law, chapter 304, Acts of 1905, I am pleased to report that manufacturers are willing and prompt to comply with its requirements, now that they have a better understanding of its application. Every new law, or even an amendment, causes different interpretations, until it is fully understood and appreciated. I experienced some little difficulty during that period, when the change came requiring both tickets and general specifications to be furnished to weavers. The ticket to be supplied with each warp containing the number of cuts on the beam, the number of yards per cut, the number of picks to inch, the number of reeds to inch and price per cut. On the general specification board, to be posted in different parts of weave room, were required the intended and maximum length of cut, the count of reed per inch, number of picks to inch and price per cut. It will be seen that both requirements of this law are practically identical, and many manufacturers claimed it was superfluous to fill out the same detail on both tickets and specification list. In some factories tickets would be supplied, and no list posted; while in others the reverse was the practice. As the law required both the ticket and general specifications, there was no alternative, and my instructions were to enforce the law as it read.

It may be necessary to briefly explain why some cuts run longer on the same length of warp than others: a change is made by weaving with a finer count of filling, which causes a lengthening of the goods, as there is not so much "take-up." Again, one weaver performs the work with a much tighter tension, thereby causing the goods to stretch, especially if it should be "light-picked." However, I must insist upon the 3 per cent. limit being observed in all cases. In three different factories where I had found over-length of cuts the price of cut was increased, it being the most satisfactory manner of adjusting the difference in excess of 3 per cent.

I have but few complaints, now that the exact requirements are known; yet, with the constant changing of styles, the regular inspections are necessary in the enforcement of this law, as any other factory law.

Cities and Towns.

Andover, 4	Adams, 4
Amesbury, 4	Ballardvale, 4
Atherton, 1	Blackinton, 1

Billerica, 4	Marland Village, 2
Byfield, 3	Maynard, 7
Chelmsford, 1	Newburyport, 2
Chicopee Falls, 4	North Chelmsford, 1
Chicopee, 3	North Adams, 5
Clarksburg, 1	North Andover, 6
Dedham, 2	Northampton, 1
Easthampton, 1	New Bedford, 7
Fall River, 54	Pittsfield, 3
Groveland, 4	Plymouth, 3
Great Barrington, 1	Reedville, 2
Holyoke, 6	Salem, 9
Housatonic, 1	Saxonville, 2
Haverhill, 6	South Hadley, 2
Lawrence, 68	Ware, 2
Hyde Park, ¹	Williamstown, 1
Lowell, 55	Waltham, 6
Methuen, 7	Westvale, 1

Buildings or establishments visited,	300
Inspections made (not including elevators),	300
Orders issued (written, 50; verbal, none),	50
Orders complied with (written, 50; verbal, none),	50
Cases and complaints investigated,	3

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS MARY A. NASON.

Special Duty.

SIR:—I respectfully submit the following report of my work for the year ending Oct. 31, 1906.

I feel very well satisfied with the condition of affairs in my territory, especially in the mercantile establishments. I have spent much time during the past year looking after school certificates and certificates of literacy, and I can truly say that, in this respect at least, I have had the pleasure of seeing good results. Other phases of the law, which it is my business to look after, I have not neglected.

Every year seems to increase the desire of employers to attain a higher degree of comfort and convenience for their employees, and a greater willingness to observe the State laws. The law which requires minors between sixteen and twenty-one years of age to procure certificates of literacy before they can be employed in mercantile establishments should, in my opinion, be readjusted.

Buildings or establishments visited,	597
Inspections made (not including elevators),	935
Males employed,	9,573
Females employed,	26,298
Total males and females employed,	35,871
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	363
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	695
Total between fourteen and sixteen employed,	1,058
Orders issued (written, 62; verbal, 163),	225
Orders complied with (written, 59; verbal, 152),	211
Orders in process of compliance (written, 3; verbal, 11),	14
Cases and complaints investigated,	23

REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF WEARING APPAREL.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN E. GRIFFIN.

Special Duty.

SIR:— I respectfully submit a report of the work performed during the year, in the fulfilment of the duty assigned to me as inspector of clothing.

I believe that the workshops in my district, as well as the tenements in which licenses have been granted, show a fair improvement over the past year as regards their cleanliness. This improvement may be attributed in part to a gradual realization of the conditions required to obtain a license, and which must be maintained in order to prevent a revocation of the same. I may add that the improvement in workshops was partly effected by the assistance rendered by merchants having garments made in such shops; the merchants notifying the proprietors upon complaint of the inspector, that, unless the orders for improvement were complied with, further work would be withheld. However, it seems to us proper, and on the whole desirable, that the proprietors of these shops should be obliged to procure a license similar to the one now demanded from the tenement workers. This we believe to be not only practicable, if intelligently directed, but also the best means available for securing such reasonable sanitary improvements as should be attained. I respectfully recommend that some such action may be taken towards legislation to that end.

The law relating to the employment of children without school certificates, as enacted by our past Legislature, appears to be inefficient as regards foreign-born children. In enforcing this

law I found in a tailor shop three children employed without certificates. One stated that she was fourteen years of age, and had no certificate; the other stated that she was fifteen years of age, and had a certificate at home; and the third, who was unable to speak English, stated through an interpreter that she had been in this country only a few months, and was thirteen years of age. Complaints were accordingly made; but when tried in court, the one who had claimed to be fourteen swore that she was under fourteen; the one who had said she was thirteen swore that she was over fourteen; and the other produced a school certificate upon which was her age as sworn to by her parent. All three, when asked the year and month in which they were born, answered that they did not know. These three cases were a violation of the law, which was not denied; but the employer was found not guilty on two of the counts, because the inspector did not prove the age of the children as stated in the complaint; and on the third count he was found guilty of a technical violation of the law, and the case was placed on file. To enable the inspector to prove the age of these children, it would have been necessary to send to Europe for a certificate of birth, which no doubt the parents would not assist in; and, even if obtained or a passport presented, it is a question whether it would be admitted as evidence without proof as to genuineness of the signature of the person issuing such certificate or passport. I shall not undertake to recommend any remedy to cover the defect; it is too serious; but I deemed it my duty to call your attention to it, so that the remedy might be found.

Buildings and establishments visited,	805
Inspections made,	1,019
Licenses granted,	190
Licenses renewed,	96
Licenses refused,	64
Licenses transferred,	9
Licenses revoked,	116
Orders issued (written, 124; verbal, none),	124
Orders complied with (written, 116; verbal, none),	116
Orders in process of compliance (written, 8; verbal none),	8
Prosecutions made,	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR JOHN H. PLUNKETT.

Special Duty.

SIR:—I am pleased to report that the laws regulating the employment of labor are generally well observed in the district assigned me. There exists a general willingness to comply with the requirements of sections 56 to 61, chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, relating to the manufacture of clothing in tenement and dwelling houses. The license requirement of section 56 is strictly observed, no instance of any violation having come to my attention during the year.

Buildings and establishments visited,	1,364
Inspections made,	1,135
Licenses granted,	415
Licenses renewed,	202
Licenses refused,	44
Licenses transferred,	100
Licenses revoked,	533
Orders issued (written, 14; verbal, 185),	199
Orders complied with (written, 12; verbal, 183),	195
Orders in process of compliance (written, 2; verbal, 2),	4

GENERAL SUMMARY

	INSPECTORS.	Buildings or Establishments visited.	Number Inspections made.	Elevators inspected.	Number Males employed.	Number Females employed.	Total Males and Females.	Males between 14 and 16.	Females between 14 and 16.	Total Males and Females between 14 and 16.
1	Charles Adams, . .	469	2,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Horace F. Ball, . .	253	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Henry J. Bardwell, .	654	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Edwin Y. Brown, . .	307	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Charles E. Burfitt, .	575	300	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Warren S. Buxton, .	212	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Ansel J. Cheney, . .	720	479	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Joseph M. Dyson, . .	133	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Frederick W. Merriam,	423	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Joseph A. Moore, . .	344	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Henry Splaine, . . .	93	281	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	John F. Tierney, . .	400	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Arlon S. Atherton, .	455	601	466	40,487	18,889	59,429	630	550	1,180
14	Charles S. Clerke, . .	513	1,447	-	21,664	13,446	35,110	392	394	786
15	Charles A. Dam, . . .	21	509	126	38,413	17,007	57,837	1,327	1,030	2,417
16	Robert Ellis,	1,000	520	534	43,713	31,465	75,178	1,907	1,704	3,611
17	Joseph Halstrick, . .	756	533	-	13,085	10,513	23,598	226	387	613
18	James W. Holtt, . . .	383	360	61	23,440	13,256	36,696	695	559	1,254
19	James R. Howes, . . .	346	670	288	29,640	19,466	49,106	802	632	1,434
20	William J. McKeever,	425	1,043	340	46,913	17,144	64,057	541	632	1,173
21	Samuel L. Ryan, . . .	771	546	50	10,611	5,886	16,497	159	181	340
22	John J. Sheehan, . . .	1,375	1,030	506	63,226	30,852	94,078	395	267	662
23	Malcolm Sillars, . . .	730	290	68	9,446	3,028	12,474	128	121	249
24	Frank C. Wasley, . . .	881	507	285	37,060	21,763	58,823	1,614	1,356	2,970
25	John H. Plunkett, . .	1,364	1,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	John E. Griffin, . . .	805	1,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Mary A. Nason,	597	935	-	9,573	26,298	35,871	363	695	1,058
28	Mary E. Hailey, . . .	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals,	15,305	14,569	2,796	387,271	220,013	618,754	9,179	8,568	17,747

OF INSPECTIONS.

Orders issued, Written.	Orders issued, Verbal.	Compliances, Written.	Compliances, Verbal.	Process of Compliance, Written.	Process of Compliance, Verbal.	Cases and Complaints investigated.	Building Plans received.	Changes ordered or recommended.	Moving-picture Machines inspected.	Moving-picture Machines licensed.	Moving-picture Machine Operators licensed.	Number of Prosecutions.	Amount of Fines.	
100	3	97	3	3	-	3	16	25	5	3	3	-	-	1
32	35	27	30	5	5	15	32	9	20	5	4	-	-	2
100	37	84	35	16	2	-	66	32	-	-	-	-	-	3
36	48	32	48	2	-	9	83	42	-	-	-	-	-	4
139	10	130	10	9	-	20	36	10	-	-	-	-	-	5
24	65	20	57	4	8	4	84	48	-	-	-	1	-	6
18	41	16	41	2	-	4	121	88	-	-	-	1	Filed.	7
-	21	-	18	-	3	-	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	8
40	28	21	28	19	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
80	85	75	83	5	2	14	36	34	-	-	-	-	-	10
207	22	191	15	10	7	30	28	32	-	-	-	-	-	11
394	50	394	50	-	-	100	23	12	15	15	17	-	-	12
87	71	83	71	4	-	45	-	-	20	-	8	1	Filed.	13
20	533	19	530	1	3	30	-	-	32	21	11	1	-	14
-	216	-	214	-	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	8	\$180	15
92	200	86	200	6	-	31	-	-	3	3	3	1	25	16
7	180	7	176	-	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
33	51	30	51	3	-	7	20	-	7	7	7	-	-	18
133	212	120	196	4	2	30	-	-	19	15	18	29	255	19
43	297	42	293	1	4	24	-	-	96	77	66	6	85	20
5	229	4	179	1	50	17	-	-	3	3	5	-	-	21
275	50	270	-	5	-	16	-	-	26	12	12	1	50	22
-	263	-	250	-	13	120	-	-	16	2	5	1	Filed.	23
239	50	239	50	-	-	16	-	-	26	12	12	-	-	24
14	185	12	153	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
124	-	116	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Filed.	26
62	163	59	152	3	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
50	-	50	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
2,354	3,145	2,224	2,933	113	118	615	559	337	288	175	171	51	\$595	

RECAPITULATION OF INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

Buildings or establishments visited,	15,305
Inspections made (not including elevators),	14,569
Elevators inspected,	2,796
Males employed,	387,271
Females employed,	229,013
Total males and females employed,	618,754
Males between fourteen and sixteen employed,	9,179
Females between fourteen and sixteen employed,	8,568
Total number between fourteen and sixteen employed,	17,747
Orders issued (written, 2,354; verbal, 3,145),	5,499
Orders complied with (written, 2,224; verbal, 2,933),	5,157
Orders in process of compliance (written, 113; verbal, 118),	231
Cases and complaints investigated,	615
Building plans received,	559
Changes in plans ordered or recommended,	337
Moving-picture machines inspected,	288
Moving-picture machines licensed,	175
Moving-picture machine operators licensed,	171
Prosecutions made,	51
Amount of fines paid,	\$595

Over-time employment in manufacturing establishments for the year ending Oct. 31, 1906, 268 hours, 31 minutes. This report includes all over-time work reported as caused by the stopping of machinery, whether a part of the factory was shut down, or the entire factory.

OFFENCES PROSECUTED — INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

OFFICER ARLO S. ATHERTON.

Joseph Ham, superintendent for Stone & Forsyth, Stoneham; violation of the 58-hour law. Pleaded *nolo contendere*, and case placed on file.

OFFICER WARREN S. BUXTON.

Carl Dalquist, foreman for N. P. Bergman & Co.; violation of section 44, chapter 104 of the Revised Laws. Case was continued from day to day.

OFFICER ANSEL J. CHENEY.

Nathan Burtman; violation of section 22, chapter 104 of the Revised Laws, by the construction of a building without providing proper fire-stops in the wall and partitions. The defendant having finally complied with orders of the inspector, case was placed on file.

OFFICER CHARLES S. CLERKE.

E. H. Tarbell & Co.; violation of chapter 475, Acts of 1903, failing to provide a blower, as required. Defendant pleading *nolo contendere*, and finally complying with orders of the inspector, case was placed on file.

OFFICER CHARLES A. DAM.

J. J. Monsay; illegal employment of minors under fourteen years of age. Found guilty; fined \$20.

Arthur Lavigne; employment of minors under fourteen years of age. Found guilty; fined \$20.

John Caffenelli; employment of minors under fourteen years of age. Found guilty; fined \$20.

C. W. Henry & Co.; employment of minors under sixteen years of age without certificates. Found guilty; fined \$20.

Perry Lee Company; over-time employment of women. Found guilty; fined \$50.

A. Russell Dyke; refusal to surrender certificate to minor. Found not guilty.

New England Biscuit Company; illegal employment of women. Found not guilty.

Grant Yarn Company; illegal employment of women. Found guilty; fined \$50.

OFFICER ROBERT ELLIS.

John Mello and Caroline Mello, wife of the said John Mello; violation of section 33, chapter 106 of the Revised Laws, employment of a minor under fourteen years of age. John Mello found not guilty; Caroline Mello pleaded guilty; fined \$25.

OFFICER JOHN E. GRIFFIN.

Nathan Witte; unlawful employment of minors in his workshop; three counts. Found not guilty on two counts; found guilty on the third, and case placed on file.

OFFICER JAMES R. HOWES.

P. F. Shea; assault on officer. Found guilty; case placed on file.

P. F. Shea; operating moving-picture machine without license. Found guilty; fined \$25.

F. G. Smith; over-time employment. Found guilty; fined \$50.

James E. Sullivan; over-time employment. Found guilty; case placed on file.

Joseph Davis; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; case placed on file.

Mathew Rawlinson; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$20.

Geo. Braithwaite; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$20.

Fred H. Dumbleton; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$5.

Andrew Dickenson; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$5.

Brinton A. Cratally; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$5.

F. H. Goddu; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$5.

Verner H. Schuck; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined five dollars.

John Corbin; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; case placed on file.

Lawrence H. Roassiter; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$20.

H. A. Witherall; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$1.

F. J. Luce; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$1.

L. S. Davis; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$1.

Thos. H. Todd; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$1.

Alexander Parks; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$1.

Geo. H. Bowker; employment of minor without certificate. Found not guilty.

Rofau Zarowak; not providing school list. Found guilty; fined \$20.

Rofau Zarowak; not providing school list. Found guilty; fined \$25.

Albin Rubzin; not providing school list. Found guilty; fined \$20.

Albin Rubzin; not posting time table. Case placed on file.

H. J. Lyons; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$10.

Geo. Attinger; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$10.

Wm. Clode; employment of minor without certificate. Found guilty; fined \$10.

John F. Richards; not providing school list. Found guilty; fined \$1.

John F. Richards; failing to post time table. Found not guilty.

OFFICER WILLIAM J. MCKEEVER.

Strong & Garfield Company, Weymouth; failure to produce to an inspector of factories and public buildings an age and schooling certificate. Found guilty; fined \$25.

LeBarron Foundry Company, Middleborough; violation of the weekly payment law. Found guilty; fined \$10.

Frederick W. Tirrell, Quincy; employing a minor under fourteen years of age in a workshop. Found not guilty.

Frederick W. Tirrell, Quincy; employing a minor under sixteen years of age without a certificate. Motion to quash complaint allowed.

Joseph Garrano, Hyde Park; knowingly certifying to a false statement contained in an age and schooling certificate. Found guilty; fined \$25.

Walter D. Pratt, superintendent for the Pratt Bread Company, Boston; employing a minor fourteen years of age without procuring and keeping on file an age and schooling certificate. Found guilty; fined \$25.

OFFICER JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

Almond R. Reed; violation of sections 23 and 25, chapter 106 of the Revised Laws. Found guilty; fined \$50.

OFFICER MALCOLM SILLARS.

James A. Martell; violation of the 58-hour law. Found guilty; case placed on file.

BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

CHAPTER 522, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The governor is hereby authorized and directed to appoint five additional members of the inspection department of the district police, who shall be not above forty-five years of age. Said age limit shall apply to all new appointments to said boiler inspection department, but shall not apply to any reappointment thereto. They shall be detailed for the inspection of boilers, and shall receive the same compensation now received by the present inspectors of boilers. The governor is also hereby authorized to appoint one clerk, at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, to serve in the said department, and four additional clerks, at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each, to serve at branch offices in the said department.

SECTION 2. Upon every boiler which has been inspected and approved by the district police, or upon the fittings of the said boiler, there shall be attached by the inspector, by a seal or otherwise, a metal tag, and upon the tag or seal shall be inscribed the number of the boiler, the year, month and date of the inspection and the number of the district.

SECTION 3. Any person, excepting a member of the district police, who defaces or removes the tag or seal specified in section three, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars. [*Approved June 26, 1906.*]

The State has been redistricted, so that thirteen inspectors each have a certain territory for the inspection of steam boilers and examination of engineers and firemen. One inspector is detailed for special duty.

Eight, including the chief inspector, have their office at headquarters, State House; two each at branch offices at Fall River, Worcester, Springfield; and one at branch office at North Adams. Each branch office now having a clerk, the inspectors in these offices will be relieved of a large amount of office work, and much more time will be devoted to enforcing the license and boiler inspection laws.

There has not been an explosion of a steam boiler in Massachusetts during the past official year, up to this date (Nov.

30, 1906), while the usual number, several hundred, have occurred throughout the United States. This record speaks well for the general condition, care and management of the steam plants within the Commonwealth.

A large number of high-pressure horizontal tubular steam boilers with lap joints have been discarded in the State since the explosion of a boiler of lap-joint construction on March 20, 1905, at the shoe factory of R. B. Grover & Co., Brockton, Mass., the result being the death of 58, by explosion, collapse and fire, and injury to 117 persons. The property loss was estimated at \$230,000.

A general reduction of the maximum allowable working pressure on lap-joint boilers now in use is being made from year to year, and first-class boiler manufacturers in this State will not construct boilers with this form of joint for high-pressure work except when forced to do so when competing with those who submit prices for boilers with lap joints to prospective purchasers. The cost of a steam boiler with butt-strap joints over that of one with lap joints is very small. There is no case recorded of the explosion of a steam boiler through the failure of a butt-strap joint.

To safeguard the interests of maker, seller and purchaser of steam boilers, each and every boiler should be inspected by this department before being used, and the maximum allowable working pressure per square inch stated; and no person whatever should be allowed to permit a higher working pressure than that given by this department.

The further installation of high-pressure boilers with shells or drums of forty inches or over in diameter, constructed with longitudinal lap joints, should be prohibited by law.

Section 2, chapter 472, Acts of 1905, states that insurance companies shall report to this department every steam boiler inspected by them; and section 1 of the same act exempts the same classes of boilers from inspection as are exempted in the boiler inspection law; therefore, it is now necessary for insurance companies to forward reports to this department on boilers over which there is no jurisdiction and the law cannot be enforced. Insurance companies should not be required to report exempted boilers.

Upwards of 12,000 reports of insured boilers have been

received during the past year. The work of supervising, noting defects and filing away has been conducted by the inspector for District No. 1.

A large volume of work has been done by the inspectors in looking up compliances on orders given by the steam boiler inspection and insurance companies, as stated on their reports forwarded to this office. This work is now systematized, taken off the inspectors, and reduced as much as possible.

Section 9, chapter 105, Revised Laws, reads: —

No person shall manufacture, set up or use a steam boiler or cause it to be used unless it is provided with a fusible safety plug, made of lead or some equally fusible material and of a diameter of not less than one-half an inch, placed in the roof of the fire box, if a fire box is used, and in all cases, in a part of the boiler fully exposed to the action of the fire, and as near the top of the water line as any part of the fire surface of the boiler.

This is practically the same wording as the original fusible plug law.

Steam engineering has made rapid advances in the past quarter of a century, and it is not unreasonable to expect that the laws relating to this work will require perfecting amendments from time to time, to meet the new and advanced conditions. The fusible plug law was enacted when the maximum pressures carried on steam boilers were from seventy-five to eighty pounds per square inch, and stationary boilers were of the plain cylinder, flue, return tubular or locomotive types.

There is now in use a large number of high-pressure and high-powered vertical fire tube boilers. The proper location for a fusible plug in this type of boiler is in a tube some few inches below the water glass; but, as 2 inch to 2½ inch tubes are used in these boilers, it is difficult to comply with the law by having the diameter of soft metal filling ½ inch in diameter.

These boilers are used at from 150 to 180 pounds working pressure per square inch. To meet these present conditions, this section of the boiler inspection law should be amended to permit using a fusible plug of less than ½ inch in diameter when placed in a tube of a vertical tubular steam boiler.

The boiler inspection law and the engineers' and firemen's license law conflict in the matter of exemptions from inspection or license. Boilers used exclusively for agricultural, horticultural and creamery purposes are exempt from inspection; boilers used for agricultural purposes exclusively are exempt from the provisions of the license law. To place these laws on a more uniform basis, boilers used for horticultural or creamery purposes should not be exempted from the provisions of the boiler inspection law.

CHAPTER 414, ACTS OF 1906.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO GRANTING LICENSES TO ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Section eighty-two of chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Laws, as amended by section two of chapter three hundred and ten of the acts of the year nineteen hundred and five, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "person", in the twenty-fifth line, the words:—holding an engineer's or fireman's license,—by inserting after the word "may", in the twenty-seventh line, the words:—providing he holds an engineer's or fireman's license,—and by adding at the end of said section the words:—No special license shall be granted to give any person charge of a plant over one hundred and fifty horse power,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 82.* Licenses shall be granted according to the competence of the applicant and shall be distributed in the following classes:—Engineers' licenses:—First class, to have charge of and operate any steam plant. Second class, to have charge of and operate a boiler or boilers, and to have charge of and operate engines, no one of which shall exceed one hundred and fifty horse power, or to operate a first class plant under the engineer in direct charge of the plant. Third class, to have charge of and operate a boiler or boilers not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred and fifty horse power, and an engine not exceeding fifty horse power, or to operate a second class plant under the engineer in direct charge of the plant. Fourth class, to have charge of and operate hoisting and portable engines and boilers. Firemen's licenses:—Extra First class, to have charge of and operate any boiler or boilers. First class, to operate any boiler or boilers. Second class, to have charge of and operate any boiler or boilers where the pressure carried does not exceed twenty-five pounds to the square inch, or to operate high pressure boilers under the engineer or fireman in direct charge thereof. A person holding an extra first or first

class fireman's license may operate a third class plant under the engineer in direct charge of the plant. A person holding an engineer's or fireman's license who desires to have charge of or to operate a particular steam plant or type of plant may, providing he holds an engineer's or fireman's license, if he files with his application a written request signed by the owner or user of said plant for such examination, be examined as to his competence for such service and no other, and if found competent and trustworthy shall be granted a license for such service and no other. No special license shall be granted to give any person charge of a plant over one hundred and fifty horse power.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and six. [*Approved May 24, 1906.*]

As the engineers' and firemen's license law now reads, the first license granted an applicant must be a class license, and all steam plants of over 150 horse-power will require to have an engineer, holding a first-class engineer's license, in charge. These amendments do not affect special licenses granted prior to Dec. 1, 1906, in any way. As class licenses permit the holder thereof to operate steam plants of the next higher rating, there is much less need for special licenses now than under the original law.

Section 84 of chapter 102 of the Revised Laws reads:—

A person who is aggrieved with the action of an examiner in refusing or revoking a license may, within one month after his decision, appeal therefrom to the remaining examiners, who shall together act as a board of appeal, and a majority of whom shall have the power to hear the parties and pass upon the subjects of appeal. The applicant may have the privilege of having one first class engineer present during the hearing of his appeal, but he shall take no part therein. The decision of the majority of such remaining examiners so acting shall be final if approved by the chief of the district police.

A board of appeal, consisting of three inspectors, including the chief inspector, would facilitate these matters, and also permit of appeals being heard at branch offices, so that persons residing in the western part of the State who desired to appeal from an examiner would not be required to come to the Boston office, as at present, at considerable expense.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF BOILER INSPECTIONS.

INSPECTORS.	District.	Total Number of Boilers inspected.	Boilers inspected internally.	Boilers inspected externally.	Defects found.	Dangerous Defects found.	Boilers ordered repaired.	Boilers condemned.
Joseph H. McNeill, chief inspector,	10	241	204	37	638	188	143	9
Everett B. Dyer,	1	16	6	10	34	26	12	-
David H. Dyer,	2	128	114	14	1,026	288	58	4
Herbert A. Sullivan,	2	46	18	28	128	31	36	-
James B. DeShazo,	3	200	147	53	577	97	65	9
J. Walter Evans,	3	51	39	12	41	8	18	2
Freeman H. Sanborn,	4	284	138	146	281	141	45	6
Justin H. McCarthy,	4	45	25	20	143	70	34	-
Charles Ferguson,	5	259	212	47	390	259	145	2
John H. Kazar,	6	240	176	64	317	79	103	2
Louis Amell,	7	352	143	109	252	62	62	3
John McGrath,	8	270	174	96	506	193	114	1
Sturgis C. Baxter,	9	277	231	56	155	70	41	4
George A. Luck,	10	18	15	3	9	-	9	-
Frank C. Hinckley (special duty),	-	36	26	10	76	30	27	1
Totals,	-	2,363	1,658	705	4,573	1,542	912	43

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXAMINATIONS.

INSPECTORS.	District.	Applications for Licenses received.	Number of Licenses granted.	First-class Engineers.	Second-class Engineers.	Third-class Engineers.	Fourth-class Engineers.	Steam Fire Engineers.	First-class Firemen.	Second-class Firemen.	Special Licenses.	Licenses refused.	Licenses revoked.	Applications placed on File.	Licenses renewed.
Joseph H. McNeill, chief inspector,	10	549	323	12	22	43	5	-	89	11	141	219	1	7	546
Everett B. Dyer,	1	462	276	7	31	27	9	23	80	4	95	186	2	-	260
David H. Dyer,	2	880	661	14	29	84	27	-	271	31	205	248	12	18	648
Herbert A. Sullivan,	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
James B. Deshazo,	3	626	385	7	15	33	11	4	80	1	234	227	2	14	466
J. Walter Evans,	3	28	26	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	20	25	-	4	16
Freeman H. Sanborn,	4	713	565	14	30	39	26	1	191	38	223	159	4	8	491
Justin H. McCarthy,	4	48	36	2	2	4	2	-	8	6	12	12	-	-	13
Charles Ferguson,	5	691	349	12	15	48	21	2	114	13	124	330	-	5	814
John H. Kazar,	6	416	274	5	17	48	11	1	37	5	150	104	-	38	473
Louis Amell,	7	403	399	7	28	29	33	-	60	2	221	41	2	21	265
John McGrath,	8	561	339	7	24	50	11	-	63	19	165	246	1	14	640
Sturgis C. Baxter,	9	983	525	18	45	94	21	3	172	13	159	454	-	4	756
George A. Luck,	10	120	64	-	5	9	2	-	12	4	32	38	-	18	74
Frank C. Hinekey (special duty),	-	97	56	-	1	4	2	-	6	16	27	41	-	-	54
Totals,	-	6,579	4,280	105	265	514	182	34	1,186	164	1,808	2,332	32	151	5,516

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL DUTY.

Officers of this department have been detailed for special duty at Amesbury, Athol, Amherst, Barnstable, Barre, Blandford, Brockton, Charlemont, Clinton, Cummington, Framingham, Greenfield, Great Barrington, Marshfield, Newburyport, North Adams, Northampton, Oxford, Palmer, Peabody, South Weymouth, Sturbridge, Spencer, Taunton, Uxbridge, Westfield, West Tisbury and Worcester.

Total number of arrests,	306
Total number of prosecutions,	323
Total number of cases investigated,	1,168
Total number of fires investigated,	2,894
Total amount of fines imposed,	\$1,525
Total value of stolen property recovered,	3,041
Total value of gaming implements forfeited,	2,033

CAPT. WILLIAM H. PROCTOR.

During the past year I have been detailed to command the steamer "Lexington," and she has been in commission from the fifteenth day of April to the twentieth day of October, 1906, when she went into winter quarters.

Menhaden have been more plentiful in Buzzard's Bay during the entire season than they have been for several years. Menhaden steamers were seen cruising in sight nearly every day, but no attempt to violate the law has come to my notice.

The lobster law is being continually violated, and does not accomplish the purpose for which it was intended, to wit, protect the lobster. I have made investigation at various times, and have seized and returned to the waters, alive, 6,965 short lobsters.

During the winter months I have been detailed at the Boston office to work on criminal cases.

Total number of cases investigated,	20
Total number of arrests,	12
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$347 50

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Edward W. Meikle; crime, murder. Indicted; case pending.

Patrick Cahill; crime, assault with intent to kill. Case pending.

Frederick A. Casson; crime, forgery and uttering. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. — OFFICER ERNEST S. BRADFORD.

Total number of cases investigated,	118
Total number of arrests,	54
Total number of days on special duty,	8
Total number of prosecutions,	72
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$736 01

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

William A. Dexter; crime, obtaining money by false pretences. Indicted on seven counts; found guilty; sentenced to three months in the House of Correction at Barnstable.

Rufus H. Eldredge; crime, incest, and rape on his seventeen-year-old daughter. Indicted for both offences; found guilty; sentenced to twelve to fifteen years in State Prison.

Peter McQuillan; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction at New Bedford.

Arthur S. Hoxie; crime, manslaughter. Indicted; found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction at Barnstable.

James Walsh; crime, assault with intent to kill. Indicted; found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction at New Bedford.

Lucy Young; crime, larceny in a building. Indicted; found guilty; sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn.

BRISTOL COUNTY. — OFFICER ALFRED B. HODGES.

Total number of cases investigated,	74
Total number of arrests,	13
Total number of days on special duty,	31
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$91

Among the most important cases investigated was the following: —

John Labrie; crime, assault and battery. Mentioned in my last report as case pending; was since found guilty; sentenced to four years in the House of Correction.

Edward Haase; crime, obtaining money by false pretences. He was a fake eye doctor, with many *aliases*, who travelled about the country defrauding old people. Found guilty; sentenced to make restitution and serve five months in the House of Correction.

Harry Hamilton; crime, larceny from the person. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

Samuel Tatz; crime, larceny from the person. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

Joseph Tatz; crime, larceny from the person. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

DUKES AND NANTUCKET COUNTIES. — OFFICER THOMAS A. DEXTER.

Total number of cases investigated,	74
Total number of arrests,	7
Total number of arrests at which I assisted,	4
Total number of days special duty on steamer "Lexington,"	107
Total number of days special duty at headquarters,	3
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$150

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Joseph Madeiros; crime, larceny from building. Found guilty; fined.

Manuel Silva; crime, larceny. Found guilty; fined.

William Cook; crime, larceny. Found guilty; continued for sentence.

William H. Luce; crime, assault and battery. Found guilty; fined.

Harold Norton; crime, trespass. Found guilty; fined.

John D'Ornellis; crime, violation of fishery law. Found guilty; fined.

John Sturtevant; crime, violation of fishery law. Found guilty; fined.

ESSEX COUNTY. — OFFICER GEORGE DUNHAM.¹

Total number of criminal cases investigated,	6
Total number of fire cases investigated,	9
Total number of criminal prosecutions instituted,	2
Liquor seizure,	1
Number of proposed sites for storing dynamite examined,	6
Number of proposed sites for storing crude oil examined,	1
Cause of dynamite explosion investigated,	1

¹ Resigned Feb. 14, 1906.

Much of my time during this period was spent in work on the case of W. Foster Waddell, who murdered J. Fred Hayes at Beverly, on May 26, 1905, and who has not been arrested.

ESSEX COUNTY. — OFFICER ARTHUR G. WELLS.¹

Total number of cases investigated,	107
Total number of arrests,	12
Total number of arrests I assisted in making,	7
Total number of days on special duty,	15
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$125
Total number of garage and gasoline plants inspected,	5

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

The investigation of the accounts of the Rockport Water Board, in which case John Tarr, the secretary of the Board, was indicted in one hundred and ten counts for forgery, uttering and larceny. He pleaded guilty to the indictments of forgery and uttering, made restitution in the sum of \$972, and case was filed.

William J. Abbott; crime, breaking and entering, on three counts at Hamilton. Abbott defaulted at the September term of the Superior Court.

I caused the arrest at Cascade, N. H., of Frank S. Sawyer, wanted on an indictment in Essex County for larceny of \$1,018. Sawyer had been a fugitive from justice for two years.

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES. — OFFICER JAMES
McKAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	104
Total number of arrests,	36
Total number of days on special duty,	13
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$315

Among the more important cases investigated were the following:—

Edward T. Gaskill; crime, breaking and entering, with intent to rob. Held for grand jury.

Edward Kevoalsz; crime, polygamy. Held for grand jury.

Philip Allen; crime, assault with intent to ravish. Held for grand jury.

Edward D. Bliss, *alias* George L. Bliss; crime, forgery and uttering. Found guilty; sentenced to two and one-half years in the House of Correction.

¹ Appointed February, 1906.

Frank A. Murray; crime, fugitive from justice. Delivered to New Hampshire officer.

Edward J. Powers, *alias* Edward J. Gendron; crime, forgery. Taken to Bristol County on *habeas corpus* for like offence; found guilty; sentenced to two and one-half to five years in State Prison.

Edward Haase; crime, larceny; four counts. Found guilty; sentenced to three to four years in State Prison.

Charles T. Seaverns; crime, larceny; six counts. Held in \$5,000 for grand jury.

Leon Rider; crime, abuse of female child. Held for grand jury.

James B. Farnsworth; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to five months in the House of Correction.

I also spent eighteen days investigating the John Streub murder case at Housatonic.

HAMPDEN AND BERKSHIRE COUNTIES. — OFFICER OLIVER L. WOOD.

Total number of cases investigated,	66
Total number of fires investigated,	14
Total number of arrests,	7
Total number of arrests caused to be made,	5
Total number of arrests assisted at,	1
Total number of days on special duty,	15

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Case of breaking and entering the West Stockbridge post-office, where money and stamps were taken. Several days on investigation; no clue to burglar.

Avery and Leffingwell, Westfield; crime, robbery. Spent considerable time securing evidence; no conviction.

A. Schillinger, Lee; crime, violation of dentistry law. Found guilty; fined \$50.

John Streub, Housatonic; crime, murder. Case pending. Was assisted on case by Officer McKay and local officers.

Mardie M. Johnson; crime, burning building. Found not guilty; discharged. Officer James Anderson assisted on this case.

Cases of breaking and entering at Stockbridge and Lenox; no clue to perpetrators found as yet.

Many of the investigations in the total given have required a number of days on each case.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER FREDERICK A. RHOADES.

Total number of cases investigated,	41
Total number of arrests,	15
Total number of days on special duty,	50

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

John Dew; crime, forgery and uttering. Found guilty; sentenced to not less than five nor more than seven years in State Prison. Dew was arrested in Chicago, Ill., and brought back on requisition papers.

Louise S. M. Hood; crime, forgery and uttering. Found guilty; sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn. Hood was arrested in Chicago, Ill., and brought back on requisition papers.

George F. Morris; crime, murder of Jennie P. B. Spaulding, at Lowell, Mass. Morris pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree; sentenced to State Prison for life. Morris was arrested by the Lowell police, and at the request of the district attorney I investigated the case.

Dr. William Richards; crime, abortion. Indicted by grand jury; case now pending.

Ward B. Holloway; crime, conspiracy. Indicted by grand jury; case now pending.

Frank B. Dow; crime, conspiracy. Indicted by grand jury; case now pending.

Laforest Beals; crime, conspiracy. Indicted by grand jury; case now pending.

Richard C. Hemman; crime, conspiracy. Indicted by grand jury; case now pending.

John Joyce; crime, conspiracy. Indicted by grand jury; case now pending.

Patrick J. Enright; crime, conspiracy. Indicted by grand jury; case now pending.

Charles T. Smith; crime, lewd and lascivious cohabitation. Pled guilty; case placed on probation.

William J. Hayes; crime, fraud in drawing jurors. Pled guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$250.

Joseph H. Clark; crime, fraud in drawing jurors. Indicted by grand jury; case now pending.

Richard T. Black; crime, carnal abuse of a female child. Case now pending.

Mary Emma Louise Robb; crime, accessory before and after the fact to a felony. Case now pending.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER JOPHANUS H. WHITNEY.¹

Total number of cases investigated,	25
Total number of arrests,	14
Total number of days on special duty,	3

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Lawrence Cygless; crime, murder. Indicted; pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree; sentenced to State Prison for life.

Paoli DeNunzio; fugitive from justice from the State of Pennsylvania, where he was wanted for murder; arrested in Chester, Mass., and delivered to Philadelphia officers.

John Schidlofski; crime, murder. Has been awaiting trial since my last report; has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to the death penalty.

In severing my connection with your department, I wish to tender you my sincere thanks for your manly courtesy and forbearance under manifold difficulties as an associate of many years past, and later as your humble subordinate after you assumed command of the department.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY. — OFFICER CHARLES E. BYRNES.²

Total number of cases investigated,	42
Total number of arrests,	2
Total number of arrests in which I assisted,	19
Total number of days on special duty,	17
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$109 74

On April 16, 1906, I was detailed to assist Officer Rhoades in the investigation and securing of evidence at Lowell, Mass., such information and evidence to be presented by the district attorney to the grand jury of Middlesex County. I spent on said investigation fifty-four days, and as a result indictments were returned by the grand jury for conspiracy against Ward B. Holloway, Frank B. Dow, Laforest Beals, John Joyce, Richard C. Hemman and Patrick J. Enright; and for restraint of trade against the Harvard Brewing Company.

¹ Resigned March 19, 1906.

² Appointed March 20, 1906.

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH COUNTIES. — OFFICER JOHN H.
SCOTT.

Total number of cases investigated,	87
Total number of arrests,	31
Total number of days on special duty,	23
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$468 50
Total value of gaming implements forfeited,	\$533 00

Among the more important cases investigated were the following:—

Levi H. Hayden of Avon; indicted in eight counts for arson. Trial in Superior Court occupied five days; acquitted.

Dr. Theodore P. Cleveland of New Bedford; indicted for manslaughter by means of abortion, at Wareham. Is now a fugitive from justice.

Myra E. White of Middleborough. This case was an interesting one, from the fact that it had all the appearances and similarity of the Hackett murder case in Maine. This young woman, fearing to face the disgrace of the theft of a purse containing money, invented as an excuse for committing the crime, the statement that she had been accosted by a man demanding money on a certain day; that unless she delivered it to him he would kill her. She was found in her own door yard, apparently unconscious, face and limbs bruised, and her hair ribbon tightly fastened around her neck. After several days' investigation she acknowledged that her story was false, and that it was her own work.

I have worked thirty days investigating the alleged abuse of inmates at the Foxborough State Hospital, and the investigation is not finished.

William J. Watson; crime, adultery. Found guilty; sentenced to the House of Correction for fifteen months.

Mary T. Duffy; crime, lewd and lascivious cohabitation. Found guilty; sentenced to the Reformatory Prison for Women, at Sherborn. These parties were brought back from Burlington, Vt., on requisition papers. Watson abandoned his wife and several small children.

Richard S. S. Hollis; crime, assault with intent to rape. This was an aggravated assault upon a very respectable young lady. Hollis was subsequently adjudged insane, and committed to an insane hospital.

SUFFOLK COUNTY. — OFFICER ARTHUR E. KEATING.

Total number of cases investigated,	156
Total number of arrests,	7
Total number of arrests in which I assisted,	7
Total number of days on special duty,	15
Total number of fire cases investigated,	59
Total number of gasoline plants inspected,	23
Total number of other cases investigated,	97
Prisoners transferred,	2

There have been no cases of extraordinary importance on which I have worked during the past year. I have had six fugitives to escort out of the State during the year: one to Rhode Island, one to Maine, one to Pennsylvania, one to Louisiana, one to Maryland and one to New York.

WORCESTER COUNTY. — OFFICER PELEG F. MURRAY.

Total number of cases investigated,	48
Total number of arrests,	6
Total number of arrests in which I assisted,	6
Total number of days on special duty,	4
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$420

Among the more important cases investigated were the following:—

Alfred Laprade; crime, larceny. Delivered to Officer James McKay of Northampton.

Patrick Brock; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; placed on probation.

Edward Cadigan; crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

Mrs. Myra Bemis; crime, murder. No indictment.

Warren H. Richardson; crime, assault. Pleaded guilty; case placed on file.

Harry E. Wood; crime, murder. Case pending.

I have also assisted Officer Robert E. Molt on all the fire cases which he reports.

WORCESTER COUNTY. — OFFICER ROBERT E. MOLT.

Total number of cases investigated,	168
Total number of arrests,	20
Total number of days on special duty,	14

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Grover Reynolds; crime, burning a building. Jury disagreed.

Mrs. Marie Rossi; crime, fugitive from justice from the State of Vermont, where she was wanted for illegal liquor selling. On her arrest in extradition proceedings she availed herself of her right to a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after a hearing before the Supreme Court she was delivered to Sheriff Winch of Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Loungi Soldini; crime, fugitives from justice from the State of Vermont, where they were wanted for illegal liquor selling. Delivered to Sheriff Winch of Vermont on extradition warrant.

Silas Todd; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in the House of Correction.

Paul Arzanian; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in the House of Correction.

Edward Bentley; crime, breaking and entering, and burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Joseph Lee; crime, breaking and entering, and burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

John R. Nevulis; crime, arson. Acquitted.

Razimio Ralensky; crime, burning a building. Acquitted.

Addie Hamel; crime, fornication. Found guilty; fined \$20.

John K. Granlund; crime, burning a building. Case pending.

William Cooper; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

John B. Pilkington; crime, adultery. Found guilty; case placed on probation.

Thomas Hickey; crime, setting brush fire. Discharged.

Henry Alexander; crime, assault. Found guilty; fined \$20.

Peter Cunningham; crime, disturbing the peace. Found guilty; fined \$20.

Grover Reynolds; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

James S. Dufresne; crime, liquor selling. Found guilty; fined \$60, from which he appealed.

James S. Dufresne; crime, liquor selling. Found guilty; fined \$50, from which he appealed.

Andrew Bouver; crime, burning a building. Committed to an insane hospital.

I have also assisted Officer Murray on the case of Harry Wood, indicted for murder, which case is now pending.

OFFICER WILLIAM S. DRAKE.¹

Total number of cases investigated,	53
Total number of arrests,	7
Total number of fires investigated,	17
Total number of days on special duty,	38

During the past year I have visited nearly every city and town in Massachusetts, and do not find a single instance where they house tramps, nor have they any use for a tramp house, the applications for lodging being so few. I have also inspected the public lodging houses, and have insisted that they conform to the rules of the State Board of Health. I have had occasion to prosecute in one case only.

OFFICER CHARLES F. RICE, CHIEF FIRE INSPECTOR.

Total number of fires investigated,	493
Total number of arrests caused for arson,	14

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Emil Soucy; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Henry L. Wellington; crime, burning a building. Acquitted.

OFFICER JAMES ANDERSON, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR HAMPDEN-BERKSHIRE DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	247
Total number of cases prosecuted,	4
Total number of days on special duty,	10

Among the most important cases investigated was the following:—

Antonio Amato; crime, arson. Case pending.

OFFICER HENRY H. COLLAMORE, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	189
Total number of arrests for incendiary fires,	3
Total number of days on special duty,	1
Total number of automobile stations inspected,	1
Total number of oil tanks inspected,	2

¹ Assigned to the prosecution of tramps.

OFFICER GEORGE F. CRITTENDEN, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTIES.

Total number of fires investigated,	157
Total number of other cases investigated,	23
Total number of arrests in fire cases,	4
Total number of other criminal cases,	8
Total number of days on special duty,	15

Among the most important cases investigated were the following:—

Robert Franklin Pierce; crime, burning a building. He was adjudged feeble-minded, and committed to the Northampton Insane Hospital.

Harmibas Carboneau; crime, burning a building. Committed to the State Colony for the Insane at Gardner, from which institution he escaped.

Salem Shackett; crime, burning a building. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$15.

Leon Larochell (juvenile); crime, arson. Found guilty; case placed on file.

George M. Barber; crime, adultery. Case pending.

Mary F. Graves; crime, adultery. Case pending.

Arthur J. Caisey; fugitive from justice. Wanted in Vermont for perjury; arrested in Holyoke on requisition papers, and delivered to the agent from the State of Vermont.

Timothy Honan; crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to two months in the House of Correction.

Robert Egar; crime, illegal gaming. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$10.

I have also assisted Officer McKay on the case of Edward Haase, who was found guilty of larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for not less than three nor more than four years.

OFFICER MAURICE F. CASEY,¹ FIRE INSPECTOR FOR ESSEX—MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	100
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OFFICER THOMAS F. EUSTACE,² FIRE INSPECTOR FOR ESSEX—MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	11
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¹ Officer Casey died May 30, 1906.

² Appointed Oct. 3, 1906.

OFFICER JAMES J. GRADY, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR SUFFOLK—
NORFOLK DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	942
Total number of other cases investigated,	16
Total number of arrests on fire cases,	11
Total number of arrests in which I assisted,	13
Total number of days on special duty,	14

OFFICER SILAS P. SMITH, FIRE INSPECTOR FOR SUFFOLK—
MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

Total number of fires investigated,	765
Total number of other cases investigated,	25
Total number of arrests in fire cases,	7
Total number of arrests in other cases,	23
Total number of days on special duty,	30
Total value of stolen property recovered,	\$175
Total value of gaming implements forfeited,	1,500

Among the most important cases investigated were the following: —

Llewellyn Newbert; crime, burning freight houses of Boston & Maine Railroad Company. Found guilty; sentenced to from eight to ten years in the State Prison.

John Sherman; crime, arson. Held for December term of grand jury.

Charles E. Poor; crime, breaking and entering the Sharon police station in the night time, and larceny of liquors seized on raid of Tudor Farm Club. Held for December term of grand jury.

Clement H. Reed; crime, forgery and uttering. Was wanted in Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island; pleaded guilty, and was held pending other cases in Massachusetts; while in Lowell jail committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while waiting to be shaved in the jail barber shop.

GENERAL OFFENCES PROSECUTED.

Adultery,	17
Accessory before and after the fact to a felony, . . .	1
Assault,	3
Assault and battery,	30
Assault with intent to kill,	3
Assuming to be an officer,	1
Attempt to rape,	3
Being present where gaming implements were found, .	4
Breaking and entering,	26
Burning a building,	14
Burning personal property,	3
Carnal abuse,	1
Conspiracy,	7
Cruelty to animals,	1
Cutting trees in highway,	1
Destroying personal property,	1
Disturbing the peace,	3
Drunkenness,	6
Forgery,	7
Fornication,	1
Fraud in drawing jurors,	1
Fugitives from justice,	6
Highway robbery,	3
Illegal gaming,	17
Keeping gaming nuisance,	2
Keeping unlicensed dog,	1
Larceny,	60
Larceny in a building,	2
Larceny from person,	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	5
Liquor nuisance,	18
Malpractice,	1
Manslaughter,	1
Murder,	6
Non-support of family,	1

Obstructing highway,	1
Polygamy,	3
Pool selling,	1
Practising medicine without certificate,	1
Rape,	8
Restraining trade,	1
Sodomy,	1
Stubborn child,	1
Threat to burn,	1
Tramp,	1
Trespass,	2
Violation of automobile law,	21
Violation of banking law,	1
Violation of bicycle law,	1
Violation of dentistry law,	1
Violation of insurance law,	3
Violation of fishery law,	6
Violation of militia law,	1
Violation of trade-mark law,	2
Violation of Sunday law,	7
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Total,	322

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.

1906.

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The statute requiring that accidents occurring in manufacturing and mercantile establishments be reported to the Chief of the District Police is contained in section 17 of chapter 106 of the Revised Laws; and provision is also therein made that an abstract of the record of these accidents shall be included in his annual report. The statute reads as follows: —

SECTION 17. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing or mercantile establishment operated by them, if the accident results in the death of said employee or in such bodily injury as to prevent him from returning to his work within four days thereafter. The chief of the district police shall forthwith transmit to the sender of such notice a written or printed acknowledgment of the receipt thereof, and he shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, of the name of the person injured, of the city or town in which the accident occurred and the cause thereof, and shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report. Whoever fails to send notice of an accident as required by this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars.

A very large proportion of the accidents which were reported during the year, in fact, more than 40 per cent. of the whole number reported, had their origin in causes entirely remote from the operation of machinery or anything relative thereto; happenings of that nature, which are incidents of everyday life, are as likely to occur anywhere outside as within the limits of a factory or workshop. The statute does not specify or discriminate as to the causes leading to the accidents, and it is therefore presumed that every case of

bodily injury preventing the person from returning to work within four days from the time of its occurrence, whatever may be its nature, comes under the provisions of the law, and of course this is its literal meaning; but the class of accidents here referred to could not have been contemplated in the enactment of the statute, as, under the circumstances, in the nature of things no legislation could provide a remedy which would prevent their occurrence, as they are among the inevitable and unforeseen, and impossible to avert. The number of such cases the past year reported was 1,268. The various causes which led to them will be enumerated further on. They have been recorded as they were reported and received alike with all the other accidents, as under the law they must constitute a part of the record.

There is no doubt that in the enactment of the law in 1886, providing for the reports of accidents, it was intended as an enabling act, directing attention to unguarded machinery and to dangerous places in and about manufacturing establishments, and was supplementary to those other enactments in relation to the guarding of belting and shafting and the protection of elevators and hoistways, already in force. It was undoubtedly intended that the accidents to be reported would be those occurring while operating machinery, or in some manner, directly or indirectly, due to machinery. In view of this fact, and the large number of casualties reported as due to other causes, I would recommend that a change in the law be made, so that accidents of the class mentioned will not be included in its provisions.

In the hazardous occupations and callings of those engaged in the various industries, there cannot be at any time too many precautions for the protection and safety of the working men and women thus employed. This most worthy subject has recently received much consideration by writers in the magazines and reviews; and manufacturers are taking a deep interest, according to an account in the press, in the exposition of safety devices which is to open at the American Museum of Natural History in New York in January next, under the auspices of the American Institute of Social Service. At this exposition there will be on exhibition safety

devices and appliances covering a large field of subjects, but all designed to prevent accidents and afford the best possible protection. It is said that this exhibition will be the first of the kind held in the United States; and most assuredly the results of its introductory work will be awaited with an eager interest, as the merits of the different exhibits are shown and their practical value is demonstrated.

Accidents are bound to happen, but there are many that can be avoided. Conditions are improved by due effort and earnest endeavor, and the General Court of Massachusetts in successive years has accomplished much by its acts to lessen the dangers and risks to which operatives in factories were formerly exposed. It is reasonable to assume that the measures thus taken have been productive of good, and in many respects this has been made manifest.

The accidents which occurred during the year, caused by machinery, including elevators, hoistways and every kind of motive power, numbered 1,851. The fatal accidents are not included in this number, but are more particularly mentioned in another part of this report, where the circumstances in each case are related. The following list states the causes of accidents arising from machinery, giving the number of cases in each of such causes:—

Injured by machinery in cotton, woolen and paper mills and shoe factories,	1,115
Injured by machinery in iron works, planing and saw mills and other mechanical establishments,	456
Injured by belting, shafting and pulleys,	63
Injured while on elevators or working about the same, being caught between car and flooring,	75
Injured by falling through elevator wells,	20
Injured by falling of elevator cars,	8
Injured by scalds and burns (mainly in dye works in former case, and foundries in latter case),	108
Injured by bursting of pulley, 2; bursting of stone wheel, 1; breaking of a heeling machine, 1; bursting of emery wheel, 1; electric shock, 1,	6
Total,	1,851

The prime cause of bodily injury, in a very large degree, it may be stated, was the thoughtless and careless act of the operative, who in a moment of inattention allowed the hand or fingers to be drawn into the machinery, resulting in serious injury in many cases; or it was the venturesome or reckless act in many other cases of attempting to clean the machinery while it was in motion, or to oil some part of the machine, or to remove bobbins, waste or some other material which had fallen into or become entangled in the gearing. There were numerous cases in which injuries were caused through lack of care in starting or in stopping machines. The number of persons injured in these ways was 794, or nearly 43 per cent. of the entire number injured by machinery. It seems strange indeed that amid such surroundings, with danger always present, more care and watchfulness should not be exercised.

The accidents not caused by machinery, and to which I have already alluded at some length, may be described as follows: there were 727 persons who met with injuries while engaged in their work, either as carpenters, masons or other mechanics, constructing buildings or making repairs, or working at the bench, or as laborers employed in the mill yards handling lumber and other materials, loading or unloading cars or trucks, shipping or receiving goods, or occupied in some capacity as helpers, necessary in the business of such establishments; 105 persons were injured by weights of various kinds and sizes which fell upon them; in 70 other cases injuries were received by getting splinters in the hands or feet; 78 persons were injured while handling tools at their work; 44 other persons were struck by missiles, flying pieces of steel or flying sparks; there were 88 cases of falls from ladders or staging; falls from other sources numbered 134; 5 persons had attacks of sickness or suffered weak spells, and were injured in some manner in consequence; and injuries occurred to 17 other persons who at the time were not engaged in their regular work, but in some play or diversion.

Serious injuries in many cases resulted, causing permanent disability in some manner; but in the large majority the injuries were of a slight nature, causing only temporary

inconvenience. As must be supposed, the greater portion consisted of injuries to the hand, which amounted to 1,811. Of these, 1,361 were injuries to the fingers and thumb. In each of 20 cases one finger was lost, and in each of 7 cases two fingers were lost. In 1 case the thumb and one finger were lost from right hand. In each of 4 cases three fingers were lost, and in 1 case three fingers and parts of thumb and fourth finger were taken off. In 1 case all four fingers of the right hand were lost, and in another case all four fingers of the left hand and three fingers of the right hand were cut off. Partial loss of the thumb or of one or more fingers happened in 162 cases, and 41 persons each had either the thumb or one finger broken. Injuries to other parts of the hand or wrist occurred in 450 cases. In each of 13 cases one hand was taken off, being the right hand in 6 cases, the left hand in 4 cases, and in 3 cases the reports do not state which hand was lost. There were 13 cases in each of which the wrist was broken, and in 1 case both wrists were fractured; 19 persons had wrists sprained. Injuries to the arm or shoulder were sustained in 316 cases. The arm was lost in each of 6 cases, 3 of these being the right arm, 1 case being the left arm, and in 2 cases it was not stated which arm was taken off. The arm was broken in each of 37 cases, and there were 9 cases of dislocation, one being of the elbow and the others of the shoulder. Injuries about the head were suffered in 250 cases. In 1 case the skull was fractured, being struck by end of a plank; the jaw was broken in each of 3 cases, one by falling from a ladder, the second by the falling of a pile of boards, the third caused by the person reaching over shafting. The eye was injured in each of 75 cases, in 2 cases the eye being lost, most of the injuries being due to flying sparks or chips. In 1 case the nose was broken, caused by a fall from a ladder. There were 21 cases of scalp wounds. Injuries to the leg resulted in 215 cases. In 1 case one leg was lost, and in another case both legs had to be amputated. The particulars in these cases, as also in the other cases where loss of limb was suffered, are given in another place. Twenty-eight persons sus-

tained each a broken leg or ankle, and there were 18 cases of sprained ankle. Injuries to the foot occurred in 368 cases. In 1 case the right foot was lost, and in a few cases the bones of the foot and toes were broken. In most of the accidents which resulted in injuries to the leg or foot the persons injured were employed as laborers, as, in fact, the injuries in the following cases were mostly received by the same class of workers: 19 persons had ribs broken, varying from one to four in the several cases; 14 were injured in the abdomen; 46 in the side; 52 in the back; 16 were injured about hips; 11 in the chest; 32 received general bodily injuries; 3 persons suffered internal injuries; and 3 more had their collar bones broken, — ending a chapter of mishaps, a great many of them most serious indeed, but the larger portion of slight nature, from which recovery was easy and rapid, with no bad after-effects.

Loss of the right hand was caused in one case where an operative was taking strippings from a carding machine, when his hand was caught between the clothing on cylinder and the door to the same, his hand being so badly lacerated that it had to be amputated.

Another case was that of an employee who was attempting to put a belt onto a pulley, and in doing so his left arm was caught, causing injury which necessitated the amputation of the arm at the shoulder.

In attempting to remove a small hook which was lodged in a "beater" machine, an operative had his right hand so badly lacerated as to necessitate the amputation of the last three fingers at the second joints.

An accident occurred in which 7 men were more or less injured by the falling of a freight elevator. One of the men had his right foot and ankle so badly injured that amputation was necessary.

A man was up on a platform on the roof of the building, putting on a belt. When coming down, he stepped over a running shaft, and his overalls caught on the same, winding his leg around the shaft and pulling his foot off at the ankle joint. His leg was amputated above the knee.

Another accident occurred causing the loss of the right hand. The operative, who was a picker-machine tender, put his hand in the machine, presumably to clean the same, when his hand was caught and torn off at the wrist.

An employee on a lithographing press received injuries resulting in the amputation of the right arm. In attempting to remove one of the sheets which had in some manner become caught in the machine, his right hand was caught in the gears, drawing his arm in, with the result as mentioned.

An employee in a box-making establishment lost his left hand, it being cut off by a circular saw, while playing with the sawdust about the saw, with which he was not supposed to have anything to do.

Loss of one hand occurred in a picker room. The operative, while working at a picker machine, in attempting to remove something from the machine put his hand through the opening into the beater chamber, when his hand came in contact with the revolving beater blades, causing injuries necessitating the amputation of the hand. The report does not state which hand it was.

There was an accident which happened, the consequences being most serious, causing the loss of both legs and the left arm; also, three ribs were broken. While employed in a machine shop, a man was adjusting a belt which had slipped off a pulley, and in doing so he was caught between the pulley and belt and carried around the shaft, sustaining the terrible injuries mentioned. He was taken to the hospital, where he remains at the time of this writing, and reports from the hospital state that he is slowly recovering.

While working at a picker machine, an operative in some way got his right arm in contact with the picker cylinder. His arm was torn off at the elbow, necessitating amputation near the shoulder.

Another case with result similar to the preceding one occurred, in which a man, while at work dusting rags at a duster cylinder, had his right arm caught in cylinder, and the arm was torn off close to the shoulder.

While a workman was engaged in reaming speeder bob-

bins, his pliers flew and struck another workman on the forehead, causing the loss of one eye, and it was thought that the skull was fractured.

While putting a belt on to a driving pulley, an operative had his right hand caught in a wheel, and it was necessary to amputate the hand at the wrist.

In one case a female operative attempted to cross the elevator hatchway at a time when the elevator was coming down. When it reached the lever that opens the hatchway doors, she was thrown between the uplifted door and the rail around the hatchway, her head being caught between the door and the top of the railing. The elevator was reversed, and she was released. The doctor who attended her stated that she suffered a concussion of the brain.

The loss of the left hand occurred in another case, where the employee was engaged in putting rubber compound in a grinder. His hand slipped and was caught between the rolls and drawer-in, resulting in the crushing of his hand so badly that amputation was necessary.

An operative was at work with another one, stripping cards. In stopping a section of six cards to be stripped, and before one of the cards had lost motion, the person injured opened the stripping door and put his right hand on the moving cylinder. The hand was so badly lacerated that amputation was found necessary.

Another accident, which caused injuries resulting in the amputation of the arm below the elbow, occurred to an employee by having his hand caught in the rolls of a machine, drawing in his arm. The report does not state which arm.

The right hand in another case was lost, being caught in an embossing press in a tannery. The hand was crushed so badly that it was amputated at the wrist.

A female operative, while engaged in cleaning a heel-cutting machine, started the machine by accident, her left hand at the time being on the die of the machine, with the result that her hand was cut off above the wrist.

A man lost his right leg in the following manner: he was at work about two box cars which were being pushed by an engine, when the car hitched to the engine jumped the track,

causing the pins to fall out and the man's right leg to be caught between the car and the foot-board of the engine. Compound fracture of the bones of the leg and laceration of the muscles were the injuries, resulting in having the leg amputated.

A very serious accident occurred in a card room, where a man was engaged in dusting off a card. In making an examination, to see if the doffer and cylinder of the carding machine were adjusted properly, his left hand was caught between them, and he reached his right hand over to save the left hand, but in doing so the right hand was caught also. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate all four fingers of the left hand and three fingers of the right hand.

Included in the fatal accidents were 11 cases in which the persons were not employed at the time in operating machinery, or in any way connected therewith. The causes of these accidents were as follows: by falling of stagings, 4; run over by cars, 2; and one in each of the following cases, namely: while handling castings, was injured, resulting in blood poisoning or putrefaction, causing fatal result; fell from a plank on which he was at work; struck on head by falling blocks; while moving a heavy pulley it fell over and crushed him; and in one case death was caused by apoplectic shock.

There were 58 fatal accidents which had their source in the operation of machinery, or in some manner connected with the same, and these accidents were attributed to the following causes: 15 persons were crushed by elevators; 7 persons were fatally injured by falls through elevator wells; 6 persons were killed by being caught on shafting; 10 received fatal scalds or burns; 3 cases were those of persons struck by boards thrown from circular saws; 2 were by electric shocks; 2 by machines in paper mills; and 1 each as follows: by machine in rubber factory; falling into wheel pit and caught in machinery; fall of elevator car; caught between a machine and the wall; fell through a belt tower onto a pulley; bursting of grindstone; explosion of dry can on slasher machine; struck by piece thrown from a bursting machine;

caught in an extractor machine; explosion of insulating vat in electric works; bursting of emery wheel; caught in picker machine; crushed in a cloth-winding machine.

The circumstances in these cases, as far as they could be ascertained by investigation on the part of the inspectors of this department, are given herein in each individual case, in substance, giving the name of the person fatally injured, of the city or town and of the establishment in which the accident happened.

JACOB BODOCK, Chicopee. Springfield Provision Company. January 10. This accident occurred in an elevator well. Bodock was the regular operator of the elevator, and was fatally injured by falling through the elevator well, a distance of three stories. No one saw him fall, the first knowledge of the accident being when his body was discovered at the bottom of the well. It is supposed that he stepped out at the third-floor landing, thinking the elevator was there, when in reality it was at the floor above. It was dark in the place at the time. Death resulted from a fractured skull.

WILLIAM F. VIRGIN, Boston. Woodward's Drug Store, Tremont Street. January 13. This boy was crushed by an elevator. The elevator was in the rear of the store, with entrance on Bosworth Street, and was used or operated from sidewalk to basement. Virgin was a boy who was not employed at the store, but was with a man there who was delivering goods. The boy got off the team outside and went to the elevator entrance, put his head over the automatic gate to the same, and pulled the rope. The elevator came up, raising the gate and taking the boy up with it, his head being caught between elevator gate and top of sliding door to the elevator entrance, causing fatal injuries.

EDGAR KENDAL, Salem. Brooks Bookbinding Company. January 17. Kendal was cleaning and sweeping the floor of one of the rooms, when he opened the lock doors and the gate inside the locked doors that guarded the elevator well, and in some unaccountable manner fell through the elevator well to the basement, a distance of four stories, being killed instantly. Not being employed to operate the elevator, it is not known why he went near the well.

DAVID MARTIN, Framingham. Dennison Manufacturing Company. February 8. In some manner unknown, Martin had his left arm caught between two steam drums, being burned so badly

that he was sent to the hospital, but it was not supposed at the time that the case was a serious one. However, in course of time it developed unfavorably, and resulted in his death at the hospital on March 9 following.

FREDERICK MILLER, Brockton. February 13. The place where the accident occurred was a conduit in the street, through which conduit a shaft was running which transmitted power to a number of establishments. Miller, who was a boy about sixteen years of age, was with two other boys about the premises of Albert King, one of the establishments receiving power from this shaft. The belt connecting with the shaft there came off, and Miller entered the conduit head first through the opening which carried the belt, and put the belt on. It is presumed that, in passing through the conduit towards a manhole, his clothing caught on the shaft, drawing him on to the same, causing death.

RICHARD J. SHEEHAN, Malden. Boston Rubber Shoe Company. February 13. Sheehan was employed in the operation of a rubber mill, and had put into the machine two or three pieces of stock which had not been sufficiently softened to encircle the front roll. He stooped and reached under the mill with his left hand, at the same time allowing his right hand to pass over the top of the front roll, where it was caught between the rolls, causing the loss of three fingers. He was sent to the hospital, where it was understood that an operation was performed; and from the shock of the accident and subsequent operation he was not able, it seems, to recover, but died from the effects.

JOHN WALLACE, Hyde Park. B. F. Sturtevant Company. February 21. Wallace was fatally injured by falling through an elevator well. The report states that he was leaning against the guard to the elevator well, when the gate gave way and he fell into the well to the floor below, sustaining a fractured skull. He died on the way to the hospital from the effects of his injuries.

PATRICK J. COONEY, Boston. New York & Boston Dyewood Company. March 19. The Dyewood Company was engaged in dismantling the plant for removal, and Cooney, who was an old employee of the company, was on the top of one of the large circular cisterns, when he made a misstep, and, losing his balance, fell to the bottom of the tank, a distance of about twenty feet. He sustained concussion of the brain, and died at the hospital on the evening of the day of the accident.

PERLEY K. DODGE, Beverly. United Shoe Machinery Company. March 19. Dodge was not employed by the company, but

was a student at the Institute of Technology in Boston. He made application and was allowed to enter the works of the company at Beverly to carry on experimental work in connection with his studies, and while at such work he was instantly killed, it was supposed by coming in contact with the electric connections on which he was experimenting, and which he had erected the day previous.

GEORGE BOWES, Spencer. Isaac Prouty & Co. April 3. Bowes was employed to run the elevator and handle freight. The elevator was what is known as a double-decker, that is, an apartment being under the regular car platform. Bowes was seen to put some goods on the upper platform, when the car was at the bottom of the elevator well; and a moment later the car was seen coming up with the load, Bowes at the time being in the lower deck. When the elevator reached the upper floor a cry of pain was heard, and those hearing the same went at once to the elevator, finding Bowes caught between the ceiling of the lower deck and the floor of the building, with his head and shoulders outside of the car. His injuries were such that he died from their effects on April 8, five days after the accident.

EUGENE PLANKEY, Chester. Hamilton Emery Corundum Company. April 7. Plankey was employed in what was known as the roll room, in which two roll machines were placed, about three feet apart. It appears that he went between the shafts on said roll machines, which were about eight inches apart, and was caught on the same, his clothing being twisted so tightly around his neck that he choked to death before any one in the room could rescue him, although the men working in the same room rushed to his assistance and released him by stopping the rolls.

ARTHUR CAMPBELL, Boston. B. F. Wood Music Company, 246 Summer Street. April 11. Campbell was a boy about fourteen years of age. He and another boy were playing with the freight elevator in the building, running the elevator up and down. They had run the car up to the third floor, when Campbell thrust his foot outward, and it was caught in the automatic gate at elevator entrance. The force of the elevator ascending drew his leg up between the brick wall and the edge of the elevator, crushing his leg. The jam stopped the elevator, and the other boy screamed for help. The help soon came, but it took some time to get the boy out, and in the mean time doctors were there with ambulance. He was conveyed to the hospital, where his injuries resulted in death that night.

CLARENCE A. J. STANLEY, Boston. S. S. Pierce Company, Tremont and Beacon streets. April 16. Stanley was a boy about sixteen years of age. He attempted to get onto a freight elevator, running between the basement and the first floor of the building, after the car had started to ascend, and was caught between the automatic gate and the floor of the elevator, his head being crushed. It is thought that he was instantly killed. The duties of the boy did not require him to use the elevator.

SAMUEL H. SMITH, Boston. Chapman Double Ball Bearing Company of America. April 18. Smith was employed as a carpenter, and was struck by a piece of a nut which had burst. The nut was on a heavy power press, and in bursting it was thrown a distance of twenty feet, striking Smith upon the head and crushing his skull. He was removed to the hospital, where he was operated upon, but died on April 20 from the effects of the injuries.

ANTONE SCHRAPINO, New Bedford. Oneko Woolen Mills. May 11. Schrapino was at work on a machine known as an "extractor," which is a semi-globe kettle, closely perforated and about thirty inches deep, with a total diameter of thirty-six inches. This kettle revolves at the rate of eight hundred and eighty-four revolutions per minute. No one witnessed the accident, but it is supposed that Schrapino in some manner fell head foremost into the kettle, and his lower limbs were thrown violently against a post close by, the belt to the machine being thrown off. The accident caused his death instantly.

GEORGE DARTT, Pittsfield. Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company. May 15. Dartt was engaged in operating an insulating vat used by the company at its works, and, while putting the cover or lid on, it was blown from its fastenings, a piece of the same striking Dartt on the head, crushing in his skull, resulting in his death in the early morning of the following day. The vat had been filled and used many times under the same conditions, and the iron had been tested and found satisfactory in its strength. The cause of the explosion cannot be explained.

HORACE DUNN, Arlington. American Chrome Company. May 16. Dunn was at work mixing acids, and was so badly scalded by the boiling acids that he died at the hospital on the same day of the accident. He allowed too much acid to run into the tank, the starting of the machine causing the acid to boil over, with the result stated.

THOMAS J. HARDING, Boston. Building 79 Milk Street. May 24. Harding was a boy about fourteen years of age, and was employed by a law firm in the building, on the eighth floor. The elevator had just started upward from that floor, and the door to the same was partly closed, when the Harding boy made a dash to get into it, falling on the floor of the car, one foot being outside. His foot was caught in the elevator well, and crushed by the ascending car. The elevator was stopped, and the boy taken out and conveyed to the hospital, where he died the following morning.

MICHAEL TARZIAN, Boston. Standard Cordage Company. June 13. Tarzian was employed in operating a picker machine, and had pulled out the feed slide and got inside of the frame to clear out some clog in the rollers, the machine at the time being in operation. He was caught in the machinery, and received injuries which resulted in his death within ten minutes from the time of the accident.

HENRY A. TREMBLAY, New Bedford. New Bedford Dry Goods Company. June 21. Tremblay was the foreman of painters who were at work inside of the elevator shaft, the car not being in use, and moved only as directed by Tremblay. The upper floor was on three sides of the elevator shaft, and projected through the open iron work sides of the shaft, forming a ledge or shelf about four or five inches wide inside. Tremblay was standing on this ledge, when he ordered the elevator man to raise the elevator, failing to notice that he was standing between the vertical guides of the counterweight. As the car rose the counterweight came down, striking Tremblay on the head, knocking him down between the car and the side of the shaft, causing injuries which resulted fatally within thirty minutes.

EDWARD BABCOCK, Hopedale. Draper Company. June 22. Babcock was employed as a box maker, and was operating a circular saw, when a piece of board flew from the saw and struck him in the right groin. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on the following day.

JOHN BRENNAN, Boston. Cook-Vivian Company. June 22. This was the case of an elevator which fell from the fifth floor of the building to the basement. Brennan and another man were employed by the firm at 189 Congress Street, as porters. At the time of the accident both men were on the elevator with a load of paper which was to be taken to the fifth floor. That floor had been reached when something gave way, the elevator

falling to the bottom of the well, the paper falling and crushing both men to the floor of the car. Brennan, who was taken to the hospital, died the next day. The other man was taken to the hospital, being more or less injured. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a key which fastened gear to shaft, and which dropped out, letting the elevator, heavily loaded, fall. The inspector reported that the elevator was well protected, as far as gates, safety device and two large cables could render it so.

SALEM ABRAHAM, Peabody. The Marine Hardware Company. June 26. Abraham was operating an emery wheel, grinding castings, when the wheel burst, a fragment striking him in the chest, knocking him to the floor. He died only a few minutes afterward. The emery wheel was a new one, about two feet in diameter and two inches thick, and had been in use only five days.

TRUMAN HURLBUT, Springfield. F. M. West Box Company. June 29. This was another case in which the injuries were caused by a board which was thrown from a circular saw. The saw was operated by Hurlbut, who was struck in the abdomen by the board, and died three days afterward from the effects of the injuries.

SAMUEL COOPER, New Bedford. New England Cotton Yarn Company, Rotch Mills department. June 29. Cooper was employed as third hand, and a part of his duties was to oil the bearing of a ventilating fan in the upper part of one of the windows. When about to do this work, he was ordered by the overseer to throw off the belt that drove the fan, before oiling the bearing. Cooper evidently neglected to throw off the belt, and it seems that while up on the ladder his clothing must have been caught, probably between the pulley and the driving belt, for he was thrown violently to the floor. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found his head was fractured in two places, and his right forearm was broken in three places. He lingered for five days, when he died on July 4, from his injuries.

HARRIS NOLAN, Lee. Smith Paper Company. July 2. Nolan was employed by a plumber who was doing some repair work for the Smith Paper Company. The work was being done near the wheel pit. The plumber was soldering a pipe, and Nolan was heating the irons for him. It is evident that in turning around to heat the iron Nolan slipped and fell into the pit between the belt and the wheel, and was crushed to death.

BRUNELLI LUIGI, Franklin. American Felt Company. July 2. Luigi was standing behind a fulling machine, when another workman, not knowing that he was there, started the machine, causing Luigi to be caught between the swinging beam of the machine and the wall of the building, receiving injuries from which he died an hour afterward.

LEONARD KWECHTL, Holyoke. American Writing Paper Company. Norman Paper Company Division. July 10. Kwechtl was employed as a helper for the machine tender, and had been working on the night tour. He had been oiling the bearing of the gears of a machine, and went back to wipe up the waste oil from the floor. In so doing, the waste caught in the under side of a pair of six-inch face gears, drawing his hands and shoulders into said gears, causing almost instant death.

JOHN G. LANNING, Boston. Puritan Engine Company. July 18. Lanning was the manager of the company. He was using a freight elevator to ship an engine from the first floor to the basement. He had removed the engine from the elevator, and it is supposed was in the act of getting on the elevator again, when it was started up by some person on one of the floors above, causing his head to be caught between the guard on side of elevator and the sill of the first floor. His head was crushed, killing him instantly.

WOISECK MAZZESSA, Ipswich. Ipswich Mills. July 21. Mazzessa got onto the elevator car and shipped it to go to one of the upper floors of the mill, and leaned over the side of the car. His head was caught between the floor of the second story and the iron bar that runs from the side of the car and holds the upright that contains the elevator lock. His neck was broken, and he died instantly.

MARK DALEY, Worcester. Morgan Spring Company. July 27. Daley was employed to attend two machines for making wire springs. He was sitting between the two machines, when the belt of one machine came off the pulley and continued to revolve slowly on the shaft directly overhead. Daley started to ship the belt of the other machine to loose pulley, and in doing so his left leg got into the loop of the belt which had come off the pulley. Reaching over to stop the machine, he drew the belt tight enough to draw it into the coupling on the shaft, when it was caught between the belts, drawing him up and around the shafting, killing him almost instantly.

EDGAR W. DOW, Boston. Corona Kid Company. July 31. Dow was last seen before the accident going toward the freight elevator with a bundle of leather. No one knows how the accident occurred. The elevator runs to eight floors. A man at work on the first floor heard a noise at the elevator, and, looking up the shaft, saw Dow's body coming down. It fell to the bottom of the shaft. It was thought that Dow attempted to get onto the elevator after putting his bundle on, and, not being quick enough, got caught between elevator and automatic gate and was instantly killed. The leather was found on the car afterward.

GEORGE MCLEAN, Lawrence. American Woolen Company, Washington Mills. August 3. McLean was at work on the fourth floor of the belt tower, and in going down a flight of three steps he must have slipped, as the wood work in all these towers is very greasy; and, falling from these steps, he fell into a five-foot pulley. He was thrown from the pulley, and his leg caught between the platform and a post with his head downward, in which position he was found. He was at work at night, and the accident occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. Nobody saw the accident, but he must have been hanging in that position for more than three-quarters of an hour before he was discovered.

GENNARO QUAGLIOZZI, Waltham. The Waltham Bleachery and Dye Works. August 6. Quagliozzi and another man were sent to get out racks, plaiting sticks and end of cloth from steeping bin. Through some misunderstanding, Quagliozzi went down into a kettle in which the steam (which takes some time to come) had been turned on fifteen minutes previously. He was engaged in taking the bonnet off the vomit pipe, when the hot water, caustic solution, suddenly spurted from the pipe, scalding him. He was taken to the hospital, where it was reported that he was burned from his chin down to his ankles on front side of body. He died from his injuries the evening of the day on which the accident happened.

D. M. COHEN, Boston. D. M. Cohen & Co. August 7. Cohen was the head of the firm, which had place of business at 16 Beach Street. He was the first one to get to his factory on the morning of the accident, and it is supposed that he started to use a freight elevator, which runs to seven stories in said building, to remove some barrels. His rooms were on the fourth floor, and it is thought that the elevator was at some floor above when he pulled the shipper rope, and did not realize that the elevator was near.

He must have been struck on the back of the head, carrying him to the floor, where his body was lying at full length with his head under the floor of the elevator. He had probably been dead three-quarters of an hour before the body was found.

JOHN ENOS, New Bedford. New Bedford Cordage Company. August 15. Enos was standing on the floor, reaching up with a broom, trying to replace a belt which had slipped off the pulleys at both ends. The belt connected two shafts. In handling the broom, the belt in some manner got wound around the shaft, with one end being drawn along the floor, and in some way Enos had his feet caught in the belt, and was drawn up around the shaft, striking the floor beams above with force sufficient to break his skull and inflict other injuries which caused instant death.

STEPHEN H. GILL, Boston. India Alkali Works. August 28. Gill was at work on the third floor of the building, and attempted to cross the cover, which is automatic, on the elevator. The elevator, going up at the time, raised the cover just after Gill stepped onto it, and he was caught between the cover and the upright to elevator, crushing his leg. He was taken to the hospital, where he died the evening of the day on which the accident occurred.

MATT SHOOTROSKI, Worcester. American Steel and Wire Company. August 31. Shootroski was employed to remove the covers from the moulds after the metal had partly cooled. Of twenty-six covers he had removed all but one, and in removing that one the metal splattered out, setting fire to his clothing, and burning him so badly that he died the next day. It was the impression that he removed the covers too soon.

AVERY A. GILES, Arlington. Gifford-Wood Company. September 12. Giles was at work dressing a grindstone, which was about thirty-eight inches in diameter and seven and one-half inches thick. From some cause unknown the stone broke, and Giles, who was standing in front of and facing the same, was struck by one of the pieces, being so badly injured that he died about one hour after the accident.

THOMAS F. HANLEY, Beverly. United Shoe Machinery Company. September 17. Hanley was working at a circular saw, when the piece of wood which was being sawed became over-balanced on the opposite end of the table from which he was working, and, falling on the saw, was thrown back with such force that it struck him in the abdomen. He was taken to his

home after being treated by a hospital attendant and a physician, and later he was taken to the hospital, where he died the evening of the following day, after a serious operation.

ALBERT D. TRUESDELL, Greenfield. W. N. Potter & Sons. September 27. This was the case of an employee in a flour and grain store, who received a fatal injury by falling into the elevator pit from the first floor, a distance of six feet nine inches, the elevator being at the time in the cellar. He fell on the platform, causing his skull to be fractured.

ROBERT HART, Fall River. American Printing Company. October 10. Hart was employed nights, and his work was to look after the goods in the kiers. At time of the accident he was blowing steam out of one of the kiers, and from some cause not known, in loosening the fastenings on manhole plate he was badly burned by the escaping steam. He suffered from his injuries until October 21, when he died, eleven days after the accident.

TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, Lawrence. A. W. Hamblet's foundry. October 11. O'Brien was employed as a furnace tender, and was roasted to death in the cupola furnace. O'Brien had lighted the fire in the furnace. He had put in the wood and coke, and had thrown on the iron. He got into the furnace on top of the iron, and was stopping up the cracks with clay. The door through which the furnace is fed is ten feet from the ground. While he was in the furnace the foreman started the draft from blower, and then, seeing the doors to furnace open, called to O'Brien, but received no answer. He then looked into the furnace, and discovered O'Brien lying on top of the iron, terribly burned. The workmen got him out of the furnace, he being dead and frightfully burned.

MICHAEL MCCOY, Salem. P. Creedon Company. October 18. McCoy was operating the elevator in carrying leather in a wheelbarrow to the third floor. Just how the accident occurred is not known, as there was no person on the floor at the time it happened. He was caught between the floor above, crushing his head and killing him instantly. It is supposed that he was trying to wheel the barrow from the elevator when the car was in motion, and the barrow may have caught in some way. In trying to extricate it, he leaned forward and was crushed by coming in contact with the floor beam of the fourth floor.

EDWIN A. HERRICK, Lawrence. Pacific Mills. October 20. Herrick was employed as a sweeper at the storehouse of the

Upper Pacific Mills, and was at work on the sixth floor. Instead of coming down the stairway, as he should have done, he went to the elevator, the car of which was at the floor above, and was reaching for the shipper rope to run down the car, when he lost his balance and fell to the bottom of the elevator well, a distance of fifty feet, where he was found after search being made for him. It is probable that he was instantly killed. Automatic gates were on the elevator.

PATRICK DWYER, Canton. Kinsley Iron and Machine Company. October 29. For some unknown purpose, Dwyer climbed to the top of a heap of scrap iron, and in attempting to pass the end of a shaft, which was close to a beam, his clothing was caught on the revolving shaft, drawing him onto the same, and causing injuries which resulted fatally a few hours afterward.

ULRIC LAROCHE, Webster. S. Slater & Sons, Incorporated, Woolen Mill. October 30. Laroche was employed attending a woolen slasher, to dry the yarn as it came from the reel. From some cause not known the cylinder or dry can exploded, and some of the flying fragments struck him on the head, causing his death in about an hour after the accident. When the cylinder exploded a piece struck a steam pipe overhead, breaking the same, and the escaping steam scalded three other persons, but not dangerously.

GEORGE HUBACA, Ludlow. Ludlow Manufacturing Associates. October 30. Hubaca was employed to assist on a bag-rolling machine. It seems that the operator of said machine had left for a few minutes, and Hubaca began rolling cloth on the machine. Just how the accident happened is not known. The attention of the other workmen was called when Hubaca screamed as he was being drawn between the bars. The machine was immediately stopped, and he was taken out and removed to the hospital, where he died as the result of his injuries.

ANNIE BEAUCHINE, Lawrence. Atlantic Cotton Mills. October 31. This girl was employed in the weave room. A belt had been taken off her loom, and was hanging from the pulley overhead. She caught hold of the belt as she was passing by, causing the belt to tighten and draw on the pulley, and she was carried over the shafting and thrown over a loom some six feet in front of her looms, one arm being torn off. She died immediately. It was regarded as a very singular accident.

PAUL TAZONI, Fitchburg. Falulah Paper Company. November 10. Tazoni was employed as back tender on a paper ma-

chine, and in some way unknown got his arm between the small roller and the large cylinder, the arm being drawn in up to the shoulder before the machine was stopped. The injuries were such that he died three hours later. It is presumed that he slipped on the floor. At the place is a passageway between the sections of the machine. The paper sheets pass overhead and then down to a roller and then to the heated cylinders. The inspector in his report of investigation states that there was no way to protect this point.

WILFRED SIMONSON, Boston. Building 41 Arch Street. November 17. This was the case of a boy, sixteen years of age, employed by Thorpe & Martin, on Devonshire Street, who was delivering a bundle for them to Sadler's bindery in the building 41 Arch Street. The elevator runs to the street, where the boy got on the car. No one saw him at the time, but a scream was heard coming from the elevator, and, hastening to ascertain the cause, he was found caught between elevator floor and wall. It is thought he started the elevator up, and then tried to get onto the same, when he was caught in the manner described. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on the same day.

WILLIAM H. FORBS, Lowell. Lowell Gas Light Company. November 19. Forbs was employed as a machinist, but sometimes his work called him to extinguish fires in the coal conveyer. This conveyer is built about fifty feet from the ground, and a rubber belt runs the entire length, to carry coal to the retort. At times fine coaldust gathers, and it is apt to catch fire, as was the case at the time of this accident. Forbs was trying to find where the fire was concealed in the dust, and in turning the dust over it caused spontaneous combustion, and he was completely enveloped in the flames. His clothes were burned entirely off his person, and he was burned over his whole body. He had to be taken down from the conveyer to the ground by a fall and pulley. He was immediately removed to the hospital, where he died shortly afterward, as the result of his terrible injuries.

FORFEITED LIQUORS.

Section 80 of chapter 100 of the Revised Laws provides as follows: —

SECTION 80. Any liquor so forfeited shall, by the authority of the written order of the court or trial justice, be forwarded by common carrier to the chief of the district police, who upon receipt of the same shall notify said court or justice thereof.

Said officer shall sell the same, and after paying the cost of the transportation of the liquors he shall pay over the net proceeds to the treasurer and receiver general. The officer who serves the order above named shall be allowed therefor fifty cents, but shall not be entitled to receive any travelling fees or mileage on account of the service thereof.

In obedience to the above law I have received from the various officers of the Commonwealth all liquors, and the vessels containing the same, which have been delivered to me as having been seized and forfeited by virtue of said act, giving my receipt for the same.

The quantity received from the cities and towns from Dec. 1, 1905, to Dec. 1, 1906, was:—

Number of seizures, 864
 Quantity of spirituous liquors received, 1,284 gallons, 1
 quart, 1 pint, 1 gill.
 Quantity of malt liquors received, 10,180 gallons, 2
 quarts, 1 gill.

From the proceeds of the sales of forfeited liquors and the implements which were seized therewith and delivered into my custody by the written order of the courts of the Commonwealth, I have paid the sum of \$500 to the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

	Appropriations.	Expenditures.	Amount unexpended.
Salary of the Chief of the District Police,	\$2,523 60	\$2,523 60	—
Salaries of the members of the detective department, including the deputy chief.	31,625 00	31,116 93	\$508 07
Salaries of the members of the inspection department, including the deputy chief and the chief inspector of boilers.	56,575 00	54,429 20	2,145 80
Salaries of the clerks and stenographer,	6,375 00	5,231 62	1,143 38
Travelling expenses of the members of the detective department.	11,550 00	10,570 84	979 16
Special services and expenses in the investigation of fires.	1,375 00	609 06	765 94
Travelling expenses of the members of the inspection department.	15,750 00	13,505 34	2,244 66
Contingent office expenses,	4,583 33	4,580 34	2 99
Totals,	\$130,356 93	\$122,566 93	\$7,790 00

I have received through the members of the boiler inspection department, as fees paid for the inspection of boilers and examination of applicants for licenses as engineers and firemen, the sum of \$15,382.50, and the said sum I have paid to the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the past year has been very successful so far as the work of this department is concerned, and it is due in a great measure to the willing and hearty co-operation of deputies George C. Neal and Joseph A. Moore, Capt. W. H. Proctor and Joseph H. McNeill, deputy chief of the boiler inspection department, and, in fact, each and every member of the department. I desire especially to thank the Hon. Dana Malone, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and his assistants, for the legal advice and courteous treatment I have ever received at their hands. I also wish to thank the Hon. Henry E. Turner, State Auditor, and the Honorable Secretary of State, William M. Olin, and all other heads of departments, for the many kind acts in my behalf. I feel particularly grateful to the several district attorneys for their good counsel, and the advice they have always rendered in the conduct of cases which we have been called upon by them to investigate. I also feel deeply the obligation I am under for all the assistance which has been rendered by the several heads of police and fire departments throughout the State, and I earnestly hope that the good feeling that now prevails may continue for all time.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH E. SHAW,
Chief, Massachusetts District Police.

ERRATA.

Page 22, second paragraph should read:—

Chapter 522, section 1, Acts of 1906, provides that five additional clerks shall be appointed by the Governor, one for the main office and one for each of the branch offices. All but one of these positions have been filled.

Page 24, fourth paragraph should read:—

The department, as constituted at the present time, is composed of seventy-one men and seven women, divided as follows: one chief, two deputy chiefs, one captain, one chief boiler inspector, one chief fire inspector, six fire inspectors, thirteen detectives, fourteen boiler inspectors, twenty-seven factory and building inspectors, ten clerks and stenographers, and two storehouse keepers.

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1906

Mass. Chief of district police

Report

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